

SPENT THE NIGHT ON LANIHULI

A Party of Eleven Without Food or Water.

(From Monday's daily.)

VERY tired and much-dilapidated looking party of boys and girls drove into the extensive grounds of F. A. Schaefer on the Nuuanu road yesterday afternoon about three o'clock.

The dresses worn by the young ladies were torn and ragged and their hair was bedraggled, while the boys' clothes were in a similar torn condition; their hands were scratched and they appeared in anything but a Sunday-go-to-meeting condition.

And yet less than thirty-six hours before these same boys and girls had departed from the Schaefer residence, looking their best, in high spirits and anticipating a jolly time. A night on the Pali, in its highest, most inaccessible part, without food, water or shelter, tells the simple tale of the difference in the morning.

In the party which suffered in this most disagreeable adventure were Miss Lena Adams, Lyle A. Dickey Jr., Percy Gustav, Elsie Schaefer, Loda Schaefer, and Gustav Schaefer, Hoba Thompson and Bobbie Thompson, Annie Tucker and Kirby Tucker and Miss Cameron.

They left the Schaefer place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, taking a small lunch and intending to spend the day in a tramp over the Pali. All the members of the party are experienced in mountain climbing and gave but little heed to any feeling of fatigue, as they trudged over the main Nuuanu road and through Rook Valley to the mountain range. They were half way to the top of Lanihuli when they sat down for lunch at one o'clock. It was only a frugal repast for the members of the party, were anticipating a great upon their return home, which they expected the long tramp to make more enjoyable. Though late when they again resumed the journey the boys and girls were determined to make the ascent of the Pali and return on the other side. The older members of the party were advising a return by the nearest route, but the young and enthusiastic children were certain they could make the ascent and return in plenty of time for dinner. It was only when the faint shadows of evening warned the members of the party of the approaching darkness that they realized the impossibility of the undertaking, and it was then too late to turn back. After a prolonged consultation it was decided to spend the night on the Pali rather than tempt fortune by trying the descent of the steep and rocky mountain sides. And there in the top of Lanahuli, without food or water, they spent eighteen long and weary hours. The little food remaining from the lunch had been abandoned and a half can of water was all that remained of the precious fluid. The boys, who had started out with coats, had left them at the Schaefer residence, as they did not wish to be heavily encumbered in their mountain climb. Two of the boys had, however, brought sweaters along and these served as some protection from the cold winds, for the girls, clad in light summer garments. A depression in the main air formation served as a further protection from the raw winds which blew with increased vigor as the night wore on.

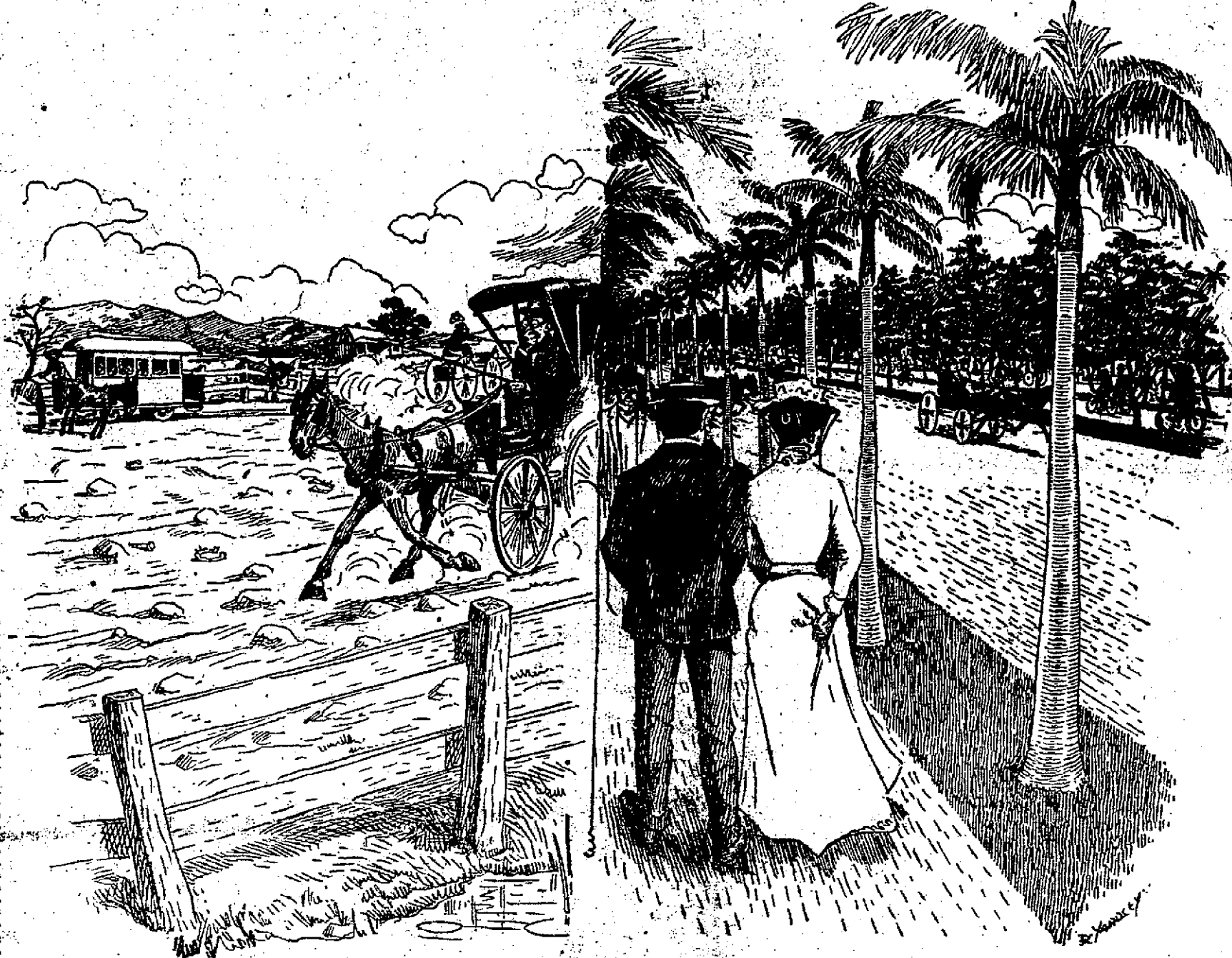
There was little sleep for the party of eleven Saturday night, for the late moist ground was hardly as soft as a couch as that to which they had been all accustomed; and though there was no particular danger, it was more comforting to sit and talk than to lie in silence, waiting for morning to come.

Long before the members of the party were worried, their parents and relatives began to get anxious over the long delayed arrival. Friendly mothers indulged in hurried telephonic communication Saturday night, when the young hopefuls failed to appear in scheduled time before dark, and their anxiety soon spread to fathers and brothers. Before ten o'clock Saturday evening half a dozen different searching parties, with lanterns and food and water began a systematic hunt for the lost wanderers. Messrs. Wilder and Cooke, Adams and Wilder, Cook and Thompson and Carter and Irvine comprised separate parties, which made the ascent of the Pali in as many different directions. A number of Kamehameha students formed another searching party, which started out yesterday morning, while other men started on horseback and with carriages for the steep tramp.

All night anxious parents waited in vain for tidings of the wanderers, while the boys and girls huddled together, waiting for the first rays of dawn. Fortunately the night was unusually warm and they suffered little but discomfort.

As soon as it became light enough to see the perilous descent was begun, it seemed as if they had chosen the wild

NOW AND THEN.



A COMPARISON of the present streets in Kakaako and other sections and the beautiful poinciana and palm-lined, four-mile, macadamized boulevard which is proposed to be built from Union Square to Kapiolani Park and Diamond Head, connecting with the new Diamond Head road, makes converts of the most pessimistic. There is not a street in Honolulu which can be called a boulevard in any sense of the word, and the only outlet to the park and Waikiki beach is by way of the Waikiki Road. Bicyclists complain of the road on account of the dust. Drivers of fast horses complain for the same reason, and also of the narrowness of the thoroughfare, in many places, and the presence of the street railway tracks. The proposed boulevard is to be a magnificent driveway starting from a point in the center of the city—Union Square, opposite the Capitol Grounds, has been favorably mentioned—and running four miles in almost a straight line to Diamond Head road, which skirts the base of Honolulu's most picturesque promontory. It will be 100 feet wide, with a

twenty-foot track in the center for bicycles. This strip will be lined on both sides by poinciana trees; there are to be thirty-foot driveways on each side, and two ten-foot sidewalks lined with rows of palms. With the beautiful poincianas in full flower with their variegated colors, and the stately palms there could hardly be another such boulevard the world over, and under such conditions it would become famous. The plans for incorporating the boulevard company are approaching completion. It is proposed by the promoters to enlist the assistance of all lovers of good philanthropists of whom there are many in the Islands, and another such amount from the Territorial Legislature, making a total of \$150,000. A number of fine whips among the ladies of the city are interested in the proposition, and much help is expected from them in agitating the matter until the boulevard becomes a reality.

HONOLULU A "HELLO TOWN" OF THE VERY FIRST RANK

The claim has been made by San Francisco that that city leads all American cities in the use of telephones. An estimate has been made that there is one for every sixteen persons, with Greater New York next, with one for every forty-eight persons. Honolulu can lay a better claim to the title than either place, as far as a white population is concerned as it is a "Hello" town in every sense of the word. In proportion to the population directly making use of telephones, and excluding the Asiatic residents, who number about 30,000 souls, Honolulu can boast of a high percentage in this respect. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 residents in Honolulu, 12,000 are Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese, as above, and only about 8,400 are British, Germans, Americans, French, part Hawaiians, and other nationalities. The latter residents are the chief users of telephones.

The figures on the city census, as classified according to nationalities, have not yet been received from Washington, but T. G. Thrum gives the following figures obtained during the plague last year: Hawaiians, 12,000; Chinese, 10,741; Japanese, 7,288; Portuguese, 3,462; others, 7,827, making a total of 44,322 persons. From this total he deducted 10 per cent for errors, leaving the estimated population at 39,827. The late official census figures for Honolulu give the population as 39,306. Adding a natural increase in immigration and arrivals from the other Islands, especially among the Japanese, the figures would now probably be 40,000, or more.

Superintendent Corcoran, of the Mutual Telephone Company, states that 1,400 telephones are in active use. Of these, only 200 are used by the 20,000 Orientals, Hawaiians and Portuguese, the remaining being used by the 6,000 mixed European, American and Hawaiian population. Taking these figures as a basis, the ratio would be one telephone for every seven white persons in Honolulu. On the other hand, the ratio as applied among the Chinese and Japanese would be one telephone for every 150. Taking the whole population as a basis, Honolulu has one telephone for every thirty persons.

The latest percentage sheet of telephones in ratio to the population in the

SENSATION AT LAHAINA

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 14.—A recent arrest brought to light the fact that girls of tender years have been lured away for criminal purposes. A raid on the lodging house of Jos. Oliviera resulted in the arrest of three girls, all of them under fifteen years of age. The Maui News suggests a citizens' committee, and tar and feathers for the owners of such dens.

The contract for the erection of the Castle Hall of Aloha Lodge, K. of P., at Wailuku, has been let to Mr. G. P. Brown, for \$1,600, the lodge to furnish lumber will be shipped to the site, and lumber will be shipped to the site, and work will begin on Wednesday, with a 90-day limit.

Friday evening the Wailuku Choral Society will give a concert at Alexander Hall for the benefit of the settlement and kindergarten. A fine program has been arranged, and the advance sale gives promise of a big house.

Grinding for the new season has begun at Wailuku plantation.

For two or three weeks past the pumps at Puunene plantation have stood idle and allowed Dame Nature to furnish irrigating water. They started up again last Saturday, but shut down on Monday, on account of renewed rains.

Some time during last night a bold and carefully planned burglary was committed in Hoffman & Veleasen's store. The thief broke a small hole in the plate glass display window, through which he reached his hand and took six watches hanging there. The glass had purposely been broken to secure the watches, as nothing else was taken.

Heavy showers have been prevalent on Maui all week.

A Hindoo juggler has been amusing large crowds at the courthouse.

STEAMERS ARE BEING FUMIGATED.

The fumigating barge is at present shipping lightly from one end of the harbor to the other, and her flag officer, Admiral Jack McVeigh, is having his hands full of business. Not only does he fill the space under the wharves with malarious fumes, but all outgoing vessels have been getting a healthy dose, and now even the liners of the Widdowson and the Inter-Island fleets are subjected to fumigation, which must make each and every waterfront rat wonder how business still keeps up.

Saturday afternoon the Inter-Island steamer Nihau was fumigated, and yesterday the large went up between the Cluaine and the Kinau, both of which boats will soon be freed from rodents. It is the plan to fumigate all the steamers of the Island fleet, as soon as it can be done, and the fumigating plant will be having an exceedingly busy time during the week.

The W. H. Knight's Company and the McKay Farming Company, of Sacramento, have failed.

PLANS FOR VISIT OF THE FLEET

Admiral Casey Will Bring All His Ships.

THE PACIFIC squadron, under command of Admiral Casey, will make a practice cruise to these waters in May of next year. If the plans of the commanding officer go through, that the Wisconsin was compelled to lie outside and that in consequence the ship was seen by very few people and in addition, that the ship was not the scene of some notable entertainments, was a source of much annoyance to the Admiral and the officers of the ship.

Before Admiral Casey left the port he signified to Captain Merry his intention to return in the spring with his entire squadron. He said that the intention was to make the cruise a practice one and that it would be his plan while here to engage the ships in all varieties of exercises so that there would be given opportunities for the Honolulu people to see the vessels, but the practice off port would be full of interest to all those who are interested in gunnery and evolutions.

Should the plan of Admiral Casey go through he will assemble his squadron at San Francisco after the close of his present cruise in South American waters. The ships which are to be engaged in that cruise are the battleships Wisconsin and Iowa. The latter will be cleaned in dock at Valparaiso, de Chile, where the flagship will join her. After a short stay there the two vessels will proceed north in a leisurely manner. They will touch all along the coast and it is presumed, the Colombian revolution being over, may be joined in the northward journey by the Concord.

Just what vessels will comprise the squadron is not known, as there are several ships at Mare Island in commission but unattached to the squadron, as is the Oregon which is at Bremerton undergoing repairs. The ships now under command of Admiral Casey are the two battleships Wisconsin and Iowa, the cruiser Philadelphia, the gunboat Concord and the torpedo destroyer Farragut. There could be added to the squadron, perhaps, the battleship Oregon, the gunboat Wheeling and possibly one or two other small vessels as well as another destroyer.

Capt. Merry said yesterday that should the plans of Admiral Casey be carried out it was probable that all the vessels would be brought inside the harbor first and laid up at the docks. The naval station docks, he said, could take care of three of the ships at one time.

While the Pearl Harbor bar dredging may be concluded before that time, it is hardly probable that any attempt will be made to take any naval vessel into the harbor until there is some actual necessity for such action.

APPROPRIATION IS EXHAUSTED

The appropriation for the payment of Postmasters still having on hand Hawaiian postage stamps is very nearly exhausted. The Legislature appropriated but \$1200 for this payment, and \$1155.90 has already been paid out by Treasurer Wright. There are two warrants still in his hands of \$53 and \$132, which cannot be paid until the Legislature makes another appropriation. Many of the Postmasters sent on their stamps to Washington after annexation, instead of to the Territorial government for redemption, and they are beginning now to get receipts from the Postmaster General showing the stamps to have been destroyed. There are probably between \$500 and \$600 worth of these stamps still outstanding.

PUSH BUTTONS SET WITH JEWELS

News was recently brought from San Francisco that a wealthy Honolulu woman, now visiting the Coast, is having prepared for shipment to the Islands a magnificent lot of furniture with which to remodel the interior decoration of her residence, and which will surpass any hitherto brought here. One innovation which she proposes to introduce, which is certainly novel even in a country where the most lavish wealth is displayed, will be the great set of push buttons for all electric connections inside the residence. It is said that the buttons will be set with precious stones, diamonds even being used for the purpose. These will be placed at the interior entrance and the buttons in the parlors and bedrooms, and the electric lights will also be studded.

LEWIS IS ELECTED

Home Rulers Lose Election at Hilo.

HILO, Dec. 12.—The special election in the second precinct of the first district on Monday was a peaceful declaration of the Hawaiians against Home Rule. Ewaliko was plainly a candidate of that party, and aspired to the mantle of his father, who died a few months ago, while a member of the Legislature.

Lewis was anybody's candidate; last year he was on the Republican side and met defeat with the rest of the ticket. When the "New Hawaiians" organized an association here a few weeks ago, with mutual improvement as the basis and politics on the side, Lewis was named as their candidate. Neither party, Republican nor Home Rule, held conventions. The New Hawaiians turned down Ewaliko in their meeting and pledged themselves to support Lewis. Then Ewaliko put himself up as an Independent Home Rule candidate and Kauwila of Puna joined in on the same line. It was expected that Lewis would be strong in Hilo, but weak in the outer precincts, but out of eight Mr. Lewis was behind Ewaliko in three precincts and tied him in one other. Kauwila was not in the race except in Puna, where he resides. At that precinct he polled a heavy vote, while in Hilo he was far down the line, and in Laupahoehoe he did not get a vote.

The registration was 573, but the total vote was only 306.

The election was exceedingly quiet. There were 29 rejected ballots. The official vote follows:

District—

	Lewis	Ewaliko	Kauwila
*Puna	13	10	53
*Hilo	176	94	7
Papaikou	42	21	3
Honoma	20	25	4
Kaunaloa	10	11	9
Laupahoehoe	15	15	5
Honokaa	15	15	5
*Kukuihaele	4	56	13
Total	315	233	90

Lewis' majority over Ewaliko..... 62

*16 ballots rejected. *29 ballots rejected.

*12 ballots rejected.

DEATH BY POISON.

The Japanese woman on Front street who was found last week suffering from poison died on Saturday night. From inquiries made by the sheriff's office it appears that deceased and her husband had quarreled during the day, when the woman took the poison. From this fact it was thought possible that the man may have administered the dose, but this the woman, between paroxysms of pain, strenuously denied. She told Sheriff Andrews that she had been drinking and that she drank from the bottle of poison thinking it was sake. The statements made by the man were rather conflicting, and it was concluded by the sheriff that he was dodging the truth. As there were witnesses to the assault on the wife, he was arrested on that charge. In the meantime there has been a post mortem and a coroner's inquest on the body of the woman, the particulars of which are not available, as the case is to be continued on Sunday.

AN OLD SAILOR DEAD.

George Harker, a German seafaring man who has occupied a room over Holmes warehouse at the foot of Wai-anue street, died at Hilo Hospital Saturday night. Deceased resided in Hilo for a number of years and was quite a well known character. He was a familiar figure around Wai-anue street and frequently entertained his acquaintances with yarns of his experiences while before the mast.

Some years ago he was one of the crew of the bark "Wandering Minstrel," Captain Walker, that was wrecked on Midway Island. The deceased was a man whose life was full of interesting experiences, but of late years he has lived in Hilo, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

Captain Lake of the sheriff's office on Tuesday summoned the following gentlemen to serve on the grand jury in the Fourth Circuit, January term:

John L. Baker, L. M. Whitehouse, A. H. Olney, Frank L. Winter, Charles E. Wright, E. N. Holmes, B. F. Soben, H. M. Henshaw, C. A. Stobbe, W. H. Shipman, W. H. Beers, J. T. Moir, W. Todd, C. H. W. Hitchcock, Wm. Pullar, Peter Gibb, A. E. Sutton, C. C. Kennedy, J. S. Janeway, J. E. Gamblison, A. W. Richardson.

At the same time he summoned the following to serve on the petit jury at the same term:

W. A. Purdy, R. A. Lucas, Peter Lee, David Ewaliko, Eugene H. Lyman, Philip Victor, J. D. Easton, P. C. Bonner, W. Nallima Jr., Jno. Bonenberg, W. J. Carter, W. R. Kallihui, W. S. Terry, Florentin Souza, E. D. Baldwin, J. Aug. Humbert, Wm. Higgins, Olaf Ormsted, W. C. Borden, L. Turner, R. J. Lyman, W. J. Stone, G. N. Day.

OLAA MILL TO GRIND.

John Bonner, late master mechanic at the Hilo Railroad shops, has been appointed chief engineer of Olua Sugar Company. Mr. Bell, who has assisted James Scott in placing the machinery, will continue as assistant to Mr. Bonner. It was the intention of the company to have the machinery of the mill running today and next Thursday to begin the regular grinding season and which will continue for months. Yesterday everything was in readiness and the machinery was tried for the first time and it worked satisfactorily. Grinding will begin next week.

GEORGE WHITAKER DEAD.

George P. Whitaker, about 40 years of age and a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, died at Hilo Hospital Sunday evening of heart failure. Mr. Whitaker had been employed in Honolulu for about two years, and on November 21 he arrived in Hilo, expecting to take a position at the Hilo, but which had been filled the morning of his arrival. He was in straitened

circumstances, but was kindly looked after by Manager Scott of the Hilo, who knew him in Honolulu.

OBJECT TO WHARF CHARGES.

Harbor Master Fitzgerald has received notice from Superintendent Boyd to collect wharfage tolls of ten cents per ton for all freight received at Hilo. The shipping men are protesting, claiming that as there are no wharves they should not be expected to pay for it.

PARKER LEASES LANDS.

The Bishop Estate lands in Kohala, around the head of Waipio valley, have been leased by Samuel Parker, and if the latter is successful in securing a franchise the entire Kohala district will be under one management.

COURT NOTES.

Dr. Garrison has sued the Humuula Sheep Station Company for \$400 for medical services rendered an employee.

Suit has been entered by the Hakalau Plantation Company against A. B. Soule and I. E. Ray to recover on a \$5,000 injunction. Plaintiffs claim to have suffered \$800 damage by reason of the injunction. The Laupahoehoe Sugar Company sues on the same ground.

Frank Gardner, charged with assault, has been held to the grand jury.

COFFEE IS GOOD.

T. C. Ridgway sent a few samples of Hawaiian coffee to Senator Culom of Illinois, who turned them over to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture for analysis. The report from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, received by Mr. Ridgway, is a most flattering showing for Hawaiian coffee.

Of the three samples submitted, sample marked "A," from Hamakua, shows 1.77 per cent of caffeine; "B" (Peaberry), 1.55 per cent, and "C" (from Oahu), 1.44 per cent. Samples "A" and "C" measure 157 beans per 50 cubic centimeters, while the Peaberry "B" numbers 178 beans per 50 cubic centimeters.

LUAU FOR WATERHOUSE.

Henry Waterhouse and his son Albert were entertained at the home of Rev. S. L. Desha last Wednesday evening. The dinner served was an enjoyable luau. The other guests present were Mrs. Richardson, Misses Elvira and Ivy Richardson, Judge and Mrs. Hapal, Mrs. Sarah Hapal, Louise Hapal, W. H. Shipman, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Willoughby and Mrs. Brown.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

A big McKinley memorial meeting held Sunday at Hall church was largely attended. The Hilo band was present, discoursing patriotic music. Company D of the Hawaiian National Guard was present in a body, with the national colors borne in their midst. The boys from the Hilo Boarding School were on hand, making a fine showing of budding Hawaiian patriots. The church was filled, and the gallery overflowed.

The speakers were Judge Little, Rev. S. L. Desha and others. There were no contributions of money at the meeting.

WERE REMAINS OF WHITE INFANT

Kakaako ditch, which winds its way sluggishly to the ocean through the district of that name, yielded up a mystery yesterday at noon, when Manuel Rums, a Portuguese boy employed at the Sewer pumping station discovered the foetus body of an infant entangled in the flotsam and jetsam of that foul-smelling stream. In three weeks time the discovery of three dead children in Kakaako district has held the attention of the police and health departments. One body was found buried in the sand on the beach near the Hospital for Incurables; another near the sewer outfall, and that of yesterday almost under the bridge at the entrance to the premises of the kerosene warehouse and the hospital.

Yesterday's gruesome find was added to the mysteries previously reported to the authorities and no clew whatever was had which would disclose the identity of the parents. The condition of the body was such as to convince those who saw it while it lay in the dirty water, that it had been consigned to its watery grave only the night before. The stream may have carried it from the more settled portions of Kakaako to the vicinity of the kerosene warehouse, where a stick projecting from the mud caught the body and held it firmly.

Manuel Rums was on his way toward town from the sewer pump station when he saw a whitish object. A closer inspection from the cement wall showed that it was human. He telephoned from the hospital to the police station, and Bicycle Policeman Mossman was sent to guard the place. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, was also sent for. The denizens of Kakaako failed to flock to the scene as on former occasions, as the news of the discovery had not been divulged to any one outside of the authorities.

Dr. Pratt brought the body from the stream to the cement wall by the use of a long-handled shovel whence it was deposited in a paste-board box procured from the hospital. A close examination showed that it was the body of a male child, well developed and everything pointed to white parentage. The skin was white, the limbs well formed and the fingers slender and tapering. Dr. Pratt was of the opinion that the baby was six months in development, but whether there had been a criminal operation he was unable to say.

It was decided by Dr. Pratt that there was not the slightest clew by which the matter could be traced to those guilty of what appears to have been a crime, and taking the box with its strange contents he drove to the sewer station, where in the presence of the engineer, firemen and others the remains were thrust into the roaring furnace and consumed.

Dr. Pratt said that the foetus found last week was given to Captain De Greaves, the keeper of the morgue, to dispose of in the same way, and probably burned in the furnaces of the electric company.

Superintendent Corcoran Resigns.

Manager J. H. Corcoran is shortly to sever his connection with the Mutual Telephone Company. He has accepted a flattering offer from a Chicago electrical company, and will leave for the Coast in the Alameda on Christmas day. The present system was installed by Mr. Corcoran, the change from the old methods being accomplished under difficulties. His successor has not been announced.

LANTANA BLIGHT

Parasite Killing Scourge Over Maui.

From experiences so far, Dr. J. H. Raymond of Kahikini ranch, is of opinion that the lantana blight is making great headway on the island of Maui, and that the parasite does not attack valuable trees or shrubs or even weeds. Going further, Dr. Raymond believes the lantana has a certain period of life and that in many sections of his home island the scourge is dying practically for want of sustenance.

"While it is too early to decide just what will be accomplished by the lantana blight," said Dr. Raymond, "from the experience of the Kahikini ranch I am of opinion that within a few years the lantana will be dead upon the 6000 or more acres of the ranch which now are covered by the scourge. There is now a systematic endeavor to spread the blight, as no one believes it will attack valuable or forest trees. I employ one man who does nothing else but spread the blight."

"In Wailuku I saw a hedge of lantana which had been killed by the blight. In the midst of the hedge was a rose bush, which was in the very best shape, the leaves being excellent and the blossoms bright and plenty. I was told that when the blight attacked the hedge it encountered the rose bush and went on over it to the rest of the lantana. It was noticed that the parasite was on the leaves and stem of the rose but it did not take hold and have any effect at all."

"When I removed to Ulupalakua the premises had been somewhat neglected. I began to clean up and found that on a lantana hedge within 25 feet of some of the most valuable trees was the blight in force. I had the hedge taken out in the course of my improvements, but I could not find that the blight had attacked a single valuable tree or plant. Then, too, I have watched some weeds which grow close to the lantana, have seen the blight upon the leaves but have not been able to see that a particle of damage was ever done by the parasite to any of the plants."

"Of course, as I said, it is too soon to say absolutely what blight will do. In one place in a period of six months the blight spread over an area fifty times that of the spot where it was noticed originally. I should say that the blight once well spread over a plant, would destroy it within a month. Once the blight is introduced it will propagate and spread all over a plant until it can be found on every branch. Then the leaves fall and the wood blackens and splits and dies. You can break the branch or stem with the slightest pressure. In spreading the blight I have my man take branches of the lantana containing the blight and spread them about among the healthy plants. These spread in turn and thus a new center is created from which new infected branches may be secured to start the blight at another point."

Once the lantana is blackened and killed the sun and rain get through to the ground beneath and then the grass begins to grow. The spread has not been sufficient to permit of judging of the effect of the disease, but it is my opinion that once the lantana is dead, unless the growth has been very great, the cattle will force their way in among the growth and break down the plants to get at the tender grass. In case the growth is too long it will be cut down. The spread of the blight is slow owing to the fact that the thickets often are quite impenetrable and the parasite can be introduced only about the edges. Should the blight continue to do all I expect it will my plan will be to cut trails through these thickets so as to spread the blight right among the bushes and insure it getting a good start."

"I am convinced that lantana, like all other plants, has its period of life in a certain soil, and is not like a forest tree for instance. Thus when I have been riding over the hills a native for instance would tell me that an area of lantana which shows it is declining was, ten years past, a most thriving forest. Many places you will see the plant seemingly dying. The flowers are dull and few, the plant is scrubby and has no element of life at all. I have seen many acres of this kind of plant which I believe in five years will have worn itself out completely. The natives believe this will result and say that the kolu had a similar life history."

"I am carrying on my fight against the young lantana just as if there was no blight, but I am hopeful that in five or ten years I will have some 5000 or 6000 acres cleared entirely of the lantana, through the blight."

Railroad Wharf is Fumigated.

The fumigation of the longest of the two railroad wharves was completed yesterday, and showed itself to be a success. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Jack McVeigh took his fumigating barge up to the mauka end of the wharf and let loose his fumes of kerosene, and there are four divisions under the wharf, and during the day the barge went up to each one and gave each a dose. The railroad people kept quite a large gang of men at hand in order that any leaks which might appear could be stopped at once. The wharf showed itself to have been made almost airtight, and the work put into the building appears to have been very successful. The only place where there was any leakage to speak of was at the mauka end of the wharf toward the Iwilei side, where the flooring joins the earthwork. There the sulphur fumes managed to work their way through the holes and crevices which penetrated the coral rock and dirt, but the leakage was very promptly remedied by filling the cracks with loose dirt or cement. The flooring and the sides of the wharf were particularly

tight, and wherever a small leakage appeared, the crack through which the fumes issued was promptly caulked with oakum and pitch.

The fumigation of the wharves will probably render them entirely rat proof. The wharves will probably be fumigated again after a period of about ten days has elapsed.

NO MORE MALT BEER LICENSES

No more malt beer licenses are to be issued by Treasurer Wright until the termination of the case in the Federal court to determine the constitutionality of the liquor law in so far as it relates to the issuance of such licenses. The fight in the United States court is on the theory that the law granting licenses to vendors of Primo beer at a less figure for that brewed in other States is a violation of the interstate commerce law.

There are now pending the following applications for licenses not yet acted upon:

L. H. Miki, dealer's license at Kaka, Kaula.

C. A. Wiedemann, dealer's license at Wailuana, Hawaii.

George Mundon, dealer's license at Kailiwal, Hawaii.

John H. Moore, wine, beer and ale license, Nuuanu valley road, Honolulu.

A protest is expected against the issuance of this license, and no action will be taken for the present.

George Kaeo, wine, beer and ale license, at Kailiwal, Hawaii.

Wm. Wagner, wine, beer and ale, Pahau, Hawaii.

COULD FIND NO CHINESE SLAVES

The Federal grand jury made a final report to Judge Estes Saturday, and was discharged for the term. After reciting the facts of the organization and service, the report refers to the eighteen indictments already returned, then says:

EVIDENCE AS TO SLAVERY LACKING.

In the other cases brought before us we found no bills on account of the lack of evidence which would warrant indictment. With regard to lack of evidence we refer especially to traffic in slaves.

Regarding the traffic in Chinese slaves, your jury is disappointed in having to report no indictment. While we are morally certain that the business is being carried on, so carefully is it done and so unwillingly the witnesses to testify, that no direct incriminating evidence can be adduced which would warrant your jury in finding an indictment. The jury gave much time and careful consideration to the examination and testimony of many witnesses who would not or could not give evidence which would guide your jury to a plea of guilty of the crime of buying or selling their fellow creatures on any particular persons.

CARE IN SEAMAN CASES.

In the matter of the several sailor cases brought before us, your jury has been most careful in the examination of witnesses, and as a rule found that the testimony of most of the sailors was anything but reliable. In several cases the testimony was so flimsy that it could not be believed for a moment. We are of opinion that the United States Commissioner should use more diligence and discretion in the examination of such cases of cruelty on the high seas as would warrant no such injustice being done in future as was done in the cases of Captain Baker of the American ship Emily Reed, and Captain Wallace of the American bark Sea King, who were acquitted by this jury on the same evidence they were held on before the United States Commissioner. We further find that in the cases where no indictment was found the action of the sailors was due to spite against their superior officers.

LAW IS INOPERATIVE.

Complaints have been made that Federal officers who have charge of the erection of public buildings are permitting Asiatic aliens to perform skilled labor on same, which, in our judgment, is wrong.

Referring directly to the "Eight Hour Labor Law," we find the same practically inoperative. Therefore we would suggest that in the future all Federal work be given out to tender from citizens of the United States and all Asiatic aliens be debarred from same as sub-contractors.

SEPARATE PRISON FOR UNITED STATES.

As a result of the visit to Oahu Jail the jury found six Federal prisoners serving sentence and one prisoner being held on commitment, awaiting trial.

The premises were found in a very clean condition, although the quarters are small and much overcrowded at present. The cells are very small and occupied by two prisoners each. Under the present conditions the ventilation is poor, but as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

The jury would strongly recommend that a separate jail be provided for United States prisoners, or that an addition be built to the present jail to accommodate such prisoners.

THE EDMUNDS ACT.

Your jury has endeavored through the Territorial officials to secure evidence against violators of the Edmunds act other than in those cases examined, but has been unable so to do. It is the general belief that this act is being violated in this city, possibly to the same extent as in larger cities in other territories on the mainland, but that the evil sought to be cured must first be exposed by the local authorities in their respective districts before definite action can be taken.

In conclusion the jury returns thanks to United States Attorney Dunne and Marshal Hendry, and asks that if possible special remuneration be allowed Mr. O. H. Fari, who acted as secretary.

Judge Estes stated that if possible he would comply with the latter request, though he did not believe he was authorized to do so under the law. He cordially thanked the jury for its work, and discharged the members.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COURT AT LAHAINA

The Criminal and Divorce Docket Cleared.

The December term of the Second Circuit Court was closed last week at Lahaina. Judge Kalua presided, and Wade Warren Thayer, prosecuted on behalf of the Territory. D. H. Case, who acted as court stenographer, and W. H. Crawford and Chester Doyle, who were the interpreters, returned yesterday from that court.

An unusually large amount of business was transacted, and nearly every case disposed of. The criminal docket was very large, but all cases excepting one or two were heard. The divorce docket was also large, and nine unhappy couples were relieved of the bonds that bound them.

The following cases were disposed of:

CRIMINAL CASES.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Kaiwi and Ahl; assault and battery; motion to dismiss denied, continued to next term of court.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Ah Choy et al.; gambling; discharged.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Achew, liquor selling; motion to dismiss denied, found guilty as charged, motion for new trial granted.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Park Sau, liquor selling; motion denied, continued to June term.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Young Nap, liquor selling; continued June term.

COMMITTAL CASES.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Willie Crowell, larceny, second degree; plea of guilty entered, sentence suspended for six months.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Takiochi, assault with intent to murder; plea of guilty entered, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Territory of Hawaii vs. August Reimann, assault with weapon; plea of not guilty, discharged.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Joe Pico, malicious injury; plea of not guilty, discharged.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Kamaka, incest; plea of not guilty, discharged.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Ah Kau, assault with intent to maim; plea of guilty, fined \$25 and costs remitted.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Chas. Kealoha, malicious injury; nolle prosequi.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Manuel Coelho, larceny second degree, non-suit granted, discharged.

Territory of Hawaii vs. John Karawall, assault with deadly weapon; nolle prosequi.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Mose Panul, burglary first degree; plea of not guilty, discharged.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Kamaka, plea of not guilty, discharged.

CIVIL ACTIONS.

Tang Wing et al. vs. S. Ahmi et al., action to recover money; Jas. L. Cooke for plaintiff; Kaneakua for defendant; discontinued.

R. C. Searle vs. Wm. Shaw, replevin; appeal from Lahaina District Court; Hons for plaintiff; Richardson for defendant-appellant; verdict for plaintiff; both sides appeal.

Pioneer Mill Co. vs. Hattie Ayers et al., trespass; Geo. Hons for plaintiff; Magoon for defendant; discontinuance filed.

Hana Plantation vs. Kilinoi, ejectment; Hons for plaintiff; judgment for plaintiff.

Keao Ball vs. Jerry Burns et al., ejectment; J. L. Cooke for plaintiff; settled by defendant; filing disclaimer.

Ah Nea vs. Ah Ah, assumption; appeal from Lahaina District Court; for plaintiff; Richardson for defendant-appellant; dismissed.

S. Ahmi vs. W. H. Cornwell Jr., malicious prosecution; Hons and Kaneakua for plaintiff; Cooke for defendant; verdict for defendant.

Ed. Armitage vs. E. F. Bishop, administrator, assumption; Hons for plaintiff; Kepoikai for defendant; non-suit.

DIVORCES.

Marie Silva Rodriguez vs. Joe Rodriguez; decree withheld pending filing of certificate of marriage.

Hakaleleponi K. Auld (w) vs. Andrew A. Auld; divorce granted.

Aloha, ch., vs. Kaliko Kikoo, w.; divorce granted.

Keanaul Pekelo (w) vs. Lui Pekelo; divorce granted.

Rebecca Hefferan vs. Chas. Hefferan; divorce granted.

Rebecca Taylor vs. David Taylor Sr.; divorce granted.

Mary Pashua Achi vs. James Kalewe; divorce granted.

Apla Lum Sim, w. vs. Lum Sim, ch.; divorce granted; libellee to pay his attorney \$5, libellant's attorney \$50, and \$100 to libellant.

Achu, ch., vs. Kanaana, w.; divorce granted.

SERVING SENTENCE HERE.

Chester Doyle, of the police department, brought to Honolulu from Maui on the Kinuau, a Japanese named Takiochi, of Wailuku who recently received a sentence of ten years at the hands of Judge Kalua for attempting to murder his divorced wife, Ichi. The Japanese showed considerable ingenuity in making his arrangements to send his wife to eternity, and only through an accident was the plot discovered.

In some manner or other Takiochi managed to place in the stove belonging to his wife sixty pounds of dynamite, together with fuses, so that when Ichi lighted a fire therein an explosion would follow. As Ichi cooked for fifty or sixty Japanese who lived in the house, the probabilities are that not only Ichi, but her boarders, would have been blown to atoms. The woman discovered the nice arrangement of explosives, reported the matter to the police, and the ex-husband was arrested by Doyle. Takiochi will serve out his sentence in Oahu Prison.

Almy Retires From Inn.

H. N. Almy, who has had charge of Waikiki Inn for the past two years, was compelled through financial difficulties, to relinquish the resort last week. Mr. Almy carried the place under a mortgage which was too heavy a load for him. Fred Wundenberg, who has been the trustee for certain creditors, has taken over the inn in the interest of those whom he represents, and the place will continue to remain open. The report that E. C. Macfarlane is to run the Inn is incorrect.

Auction Sale

Delinquent Stock

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1901, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, At my salesroom, 55 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd., unless the twelfth and thirteenth assessments, now delinquent, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

8,312 C. Winan	150
159 W. E. Bellina	10
280-281, 432, 511, 547-550, 1388 Wong	20
Leong	260
329 W. G. H. Arneemann	100
334 Chip Chong	5
338 Tong Tuck	10
429 H. A. Bunsen	10
530 L. Ah Leong	1

JURY WORK AT AN END

Liquor Conviction Concludes the Term.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The criminal business of the November term was concluded yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court and the petit jury was finally discharged after having been thanked by Judge Humphreys for their long and untiring labor. The extended term closes next Monday and the finishing touches to the court work will be given today. The criminal part of the calendar was unusually heavy, but that part of the docket is practically cleared of all except the transition period cases.

LIQUOR SELLER CONVICTED.

Richard Kunst was found guilty of liquor selling by a jury yesterday afternoon in spite of the instruction of Judge Humphreys ordering the jury to disregard the testimony of the government as to people coming from the defendant's place with liquor.

In his ruling the court declared unconstitutional Section 457 of the Penal Laws of 1897. The decision, upon a motion by Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart for an instruction in compliance with this statute which reads, "The delivery of any spirituous liquor either by the owner or occupier or by his or her servant or other person in the house or place, shall be deemed to be sufficient prima facie evidence of money or other consideration being given for such spirituous liquor, so as to support a conviction unless proof to the contrary be given to the satisfaction of the jury."

The court held in a written opinion that no statute makes it illegal to give away spirituous liquor in one's own house, and the enforcement of this statute would mean that a man could be convicted for giving liquor to a sick neighbor. The court then goes into a historical review of the enforcement of laws on the plea of necessity, referring to the reign of Stuarts and Tudors and recited a story of Virgil, "when he makes the common Sybil lead his hero through his fabled hell."

In conclusion the court says, "Under the statute we are considering the defendant is practically required to prove his innocence. The fact of a person's going into a house is a perfectly innocent act, but if he is found with spirituous liquor upon coming out, a crime is to be presumed, and the owner of the house, who may have been miles away—beyond seas, is presumed to be guilty of selling."

"The innocent act is established; the consequences of guilt are not found by the jury on the evidence, but are fastened upon him by the law upon the simple proof of an innocent act. I cannot bring myself to a subscription of this doctrine, and believing the statute unconstitutional, I decline to instruct under it."

The jury was instructed and retired shortly before three o'clock and it required over two hours to reach an agreement of guilty. Mr. Strauss immediately moved for a new trial, which is to be heard this morning, at which time the defendant will be sentenced.

The jury was composed as follows: James Kahalepua, H. C. Bickerton, Alex. K. Aona, Alex. G. Nicholas, Guy Livingston, George W. Harrison, Jos. Richards, Harry S. Swinton, Isaiah Bray, Edwin K. Blake, John L. Hansmann, James K. Merseberg.

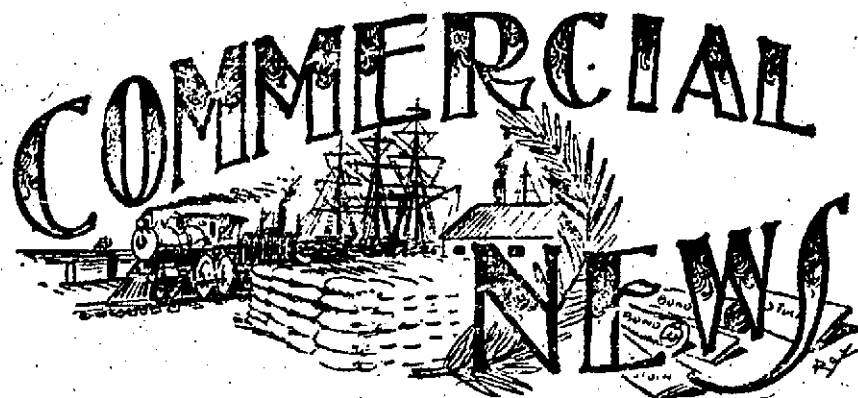
SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Severe sentences were imposed by Judge Humphreys upon Wm. Savidge, Harry Juen and J. H. Schnack, found guilty of assault upon an old native woman, while attempting to evict her. Savidge was fined \$100, while each of the other two men were sent to jail for terms of twenty days each without hard labor. Notice of appeal was given in each case, and the defendants were released under bail, Savidge \$100 and the remaining two each \$500 each.

"The testimony in this case," said the court, in passing sentence, "tended to show to the satisfaction of the jury that you are guilty of the crime charged. Kamakea was in possession of these premises under a claim of title which she thought was good. The defendant Schnack was out of possession, though he claimed title also, and went with Juen and Savidge to evict the aged occupant. The woman failed to leave at their request, and they forcibly seized her and removed her from the premises. The complaining witness in this case is old and feeble, about ninety years of age. It seems, and the defendants going on the premises and finding this woman alone and unprotected, proceeded to dispossess her. The case is a peculiarly hard one. Here was an old Hawaiian woman, ignorant of the law, but believing she was in rightful possession, and here were three intelligent men, at least knowing your rights by law, going to the place; not taking into consideration her sex, years and gray hairs; seized her, which you would have been, by your own admissions, too cowardly to do had a man been about the place. Such action calls for severe condemnation, something more than a money penalty. The law allows a maximum fine of \$100, while the present sentence may be six months. The money penalty seems wholly disproportionate to the term of imprisonment, and were I even to inflict the full penalty of \$100 fine, men of wealth might think that by simply paying a fee of \$100, which the fine amounts to, they could dispossess a person of property coveted by them. The evidence does not show that Savidge laid a hand on the woman, though he was found guilty with the rest by a jury. It is the order of the court that William Savidge pay a fine of \$100, and J. H. Schnack and Harry Juen are sentenced to prison for a term of twenty days each, without hard labor."

EXAMINE MERIDE PLANTATION.

Judge Humphreys yesterday ordered an examination into the affairs of the Meride Plantation by F. J. Russell, who is master reporting on the guardianship of Annie Parker, whose estate holds bonds of that plantation.



The financial barometer, the stock market, has shown no signs of disturbance over the President's message, the fact being that the week's business was indicative of strength, rather than weakness. There was not a single instance of a great slump, as seemed to be indicated by the first discussions of the Hawaiian paragraph of the message; but, instead, there has been a stiffening of some prices and a general feeling of confidence. While the sales have not been large, there has been developed no inclination to sell above the usual realizations, but the brokers find rather a more confident tone imparted to the market.

Holders of stocks have had much to give them confidence in the better conditions reported from many places on the group. There is a feeling that there will be no change in the situation but for the better, as there will be inaugurated managerial reforms which will be of value to the stockholders. The Chinese recommendations have been discounted to such an extent that there was no great amount of surprise. The references to Cuba were expected, so the investing public had all the facts at hand with which to form opinion as to the future, and the fact that there has been little done in the way of realizing indicates that there will be no sort of a panic or slump, whatever may be the result of the deliberations of Congress.

The feature of this week's business was the advance shown in Olau, which stock was sold at 13 for the paid-up, and 3 for the assessable. This, in the face of an assessment, but the fact that Olau is in such good shape has had all to do with the present status of the stock. The paid-up share has had all to do with the present status of the stock. The paid-up share has had all to do with the present status of the stock. The paid-up share has had all to do with the present status of the stock.

The same amount of Oahu was sold, and there again the price was swelled, the sales being between boards, and at 100 even. This is a clear advance of five points. This was the rate at which there were several private sales of five points. Waiatua is strong at 55, with 50 asked, and there seems to be recorded. Waiatua is strong at 55, with 50 asked, and there seems to be recorded. Waiatua is strong at 55, with 50 asked, and there seems to be recorded.

There has been some trading in Rapid Transit, the prices having been about the same as those of last week. There were sales at 90, and then about the same followed the trend of the previous movements, and went back to 84.50, but the holders are willing to sell only at 95. There is a fair demand in the market for the stock, but Pain laughs at the story that he is the purchaser, or wants the control of the stock. For the past week the Kalihii extension has been in running order, and the carrying capacity of the line has been greatly increased by it. The receipts of the line have been swelled by this extension about \$900 a week. There was a sale of First National Bank stock registered at 110.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The market for real estate has been as quiet as usual, though there have been the customary number of small sales. There were two of the Campbell houses in Wilder avenue transferred, but the prices have been withheld, as they are said to have been made more on a basis of cost than worth. There have been some sales and there is reported a fair inquiry for lots in Manoa, in the subdivisions there. The usual number of persons looking over property in the subdivisions there. The usual number of persons looking over property in the subdivisions there. The usual number of persons looking over property in the subdivisions there.

Bids are being received by Architect O. G. Traphagen, for the remodeling of the store building of T. H. Davies & Co., and some additions to the building. The old office will be torn down, and the plan is to have a building taking its place of unpretentious style, but of the same solid appearance. The work marks the other buildings of the firm in Kaunahua street is being pushed on the basement for the new Lewers & Cooke building, the excavation night and day, as by the installation of a new electric pump the excavation can be kept clear of water, and the work kept going on, so that there will be little delay in the event of stormy weather.

The Court ordered that the value of the bonds be looked into, the number of bonds issued, and whether the minority bond holders were properly secured, and also as to the general state of the plantation. The Court called the attention of the master also to the fact that the stock of the company was selling at considerably less than fifty per cent below par, which he said must necessarily affect the value of the bonds. The master is also required to report as to whether the plantation is newly developed or has been paying dividends.

SCHLIEF ESTATE.

J. A. Thompson, commissioner in the matter of the Schlieff minors, asked the court for instructions as to the disposition of the rent which has been paid since the sale of the property. The commissioner and auctioneer were ordered to pay into court, before Monday at noon, all moneys received.

REFUSED INJUNCTION.

Judge Humphreys yesterday refused to grant the injunction prayed for by M. G. Silva, as against John M. Vivas. Silva is the defendant in an action started by Vivas for a partnership accounting. Henry Davis was appointed receiver, and found that the plaintiff owed to Silva \$1,924.67. Defendant alleges that plaintiff Vivas is attempting to sell his property in this Territory, and so "that defendant, if decreed a recovery from him, would be totally unable to realize on such judgment and decree, and be without adequate remedy."

"The Court endorsed the application: 'I decline to issue an injunction upon this bill of complaint. The facts do not warrant the issuance of that extraordinary writ.'"

COURT NOTES.

Briefs were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Cecil Brown and F. W. Hankey in the case of Henry Smith vs. Kamakea Mill Company, which was argued last week.

Motion to set cause for trial was filed yesterday in the case of Margaret vs. Samuel Wong.

Hatch & Sullivan entered an appearance yesterday in the case of Wm. A. Hall, spendthrift, Davis was the attorney.

ROAD TO SUGAR LOAF

Bids were opened yesterday for the new road to Tantalus which J. T. Alexander has offered to build at his own expense, the work to be done under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. Eight bids were received altogether, the lowest being that of J. J. Briser, who offered to do the entire job for \$25,211.78. The highest bid was by Jas. Makee, who wanted more than double the amount of Briser's bid, or a total of \$53,711.78.

Separate bids were called for by Supt. Boyd for the building of the road and also for the culvert work. The road is to be built in three sections and tenders were received for each separate section and then for the contract as a whole.

Contractor Briser's bid is the lowest but there are two other tenders very near his, W. E. Rowell and J. R. Higby each bidding a little more than \$25,000. The contract will not be signed until the return of Mr. Alexander, which is expected within ten days. It was generally understood that he has agreed to give \$15,000 for the construction of the road, but Mr. Boyd stated yesterday that he had no understanding as to any specific amount, but was simply to go ahead and advertise for tenders. An estimate was made some time ago by engineers other than the Department of

Works for a road as intended by Mr. Alexander to cost but \$17,000, but Engineer Campbell's estimate was \$25,600. The smaller amount contemplated a road cut half cut and half fill, but this is impracticable according to the plans of Assistant Superintendent Campbell, whose estimate is for a permanent road, and one which would not be continually caving in from the sides.

The plans call for a road of 27,226 feet or five miles of length, extending from the end of Makiki street to the top of Sugar Loaf. It is to be twenty feet wide, with a one-foot culvert on either side. The grade is to be five per cent, and the road built curved so as to allow easy drainage. Engineer Campbell is of the opinion that the cost of the road could be lessened by making a smaller cut and thus shortening the distance. The formation of the present route for the road makes impossible any other method than that adopted, and would not allow a half cut and half fill.

WILDER BROS. BUY SAWMILL

W. C. Wilder and Gardner E. Wilder returned yesterday from a business and pleasure trip lasting three months spent in the mainland. During their absence they perfected arrangements for supplying lumber from the Oregon forests for the lumber company to be established in Honolulu by a local syndicate of which they are members. W. C. Wilder said last evening that an option had been secured on a mill at Rainier, Oregon, which will be the basis of the supply to be forwarded here.

The establishment of the supply mill also lays the foundation for the establishment of a line of schooners to operate between the Oregon coast and Honolulu. Just when the new company will enter the field here is uncertain, according to Mr. Wilder, depending largely on the shipment and arrival of the lumber. The following dispatch, dated Astoria, Or., Nov. 21, relates to the securing of the saw mill plant:

"An option has been given on the Smith mill, at Rainier, to a firm of lumber dealers of Honolulu, H. T. If the sale is consummated, the mill will be used to cut lumber for the Honolulu trade exclusively, and a fleet of schooners will be put on between Rainier and Honolulu. This mill is at present leased to the Clatsop Mill Company until February 1."

RAWLINS, Wyo., Dec. 6.—The sheep men in this section are in a fair way to realize their hopes in the matter of leasing a large tract of railroad land in the Red desert country. Additional details relative to the proposed combination have been given out by those interested.

It is proposed to lease 600,000 acres at an annual rental of one cent per acre, and it is understood that the railroad company will accept this proposition. Each sheep man will be assessed at the rate of \$50 per year for each 1,000 head of sheep ranged on the tract. While nothing has been said about the government land, still it is understood that by leasing every alternate section of railroad land the sheep men will also control the government land, thereby giving them a million acres of fine range.

It is expected that the deal will be closed up in a few days. The land will be divided then among the several members of the combination.

Independents Plan to Force Extra Session.

HOME RULERS, who are not content with their petitions to President Roosevelt to remove Governor Dole, are planning a great mass meeting to demand an extra session of the Governor, with the alternative that his failure to call such a session shall be the ground for a vehement appeal for the vacation of the office of Governor. The matter was sprung at the Thursday night meeting of Home Rulers by John Emmeluth, and will be considered at the special meeting to be held Tuesday night.

The interpretation put upon the Hawaiian paragraph in the message of President Roosevelt by the Home Rulers has been the cause of a decided change in the front presented by the party members. Whereas prior to the publication of the message there was a desire on the part of the Home Rule members of the Legislature to have an extra session, even if there should be necessary an agreement to pass none but fiscal measures, now the Independents believe they can force the session solely upon the grounds that development along American lines means the inauguration of city and county governments. Emmeluth is said to make this interpretation of the message of the President, and to have spoken at length upon that phase of the situation.

The mass meeting planned is intended as a citizens' demand for multitudinous officials, and there was a great fight over the proposition that there were men of all parties who wanted an extra session of the Legislature, and that to attempt to make the meeting a partisan affair would mean that the support of a vast number of influential citizens would be lost. The opponents of the non-partisan plan insisted that as the majority party, the Home Rulers, should make the fight to a finish and pointed out that the Republican party undoubtedly would be represented in the meeting, through Emil Ney, bailiff of the courts, and that thus they would control action while remaining in command of the situation. The matter thus was left in abeyance as the stress of argument left it impossible of decision at the meeting.

It was outlined in the speeches of the advocates of the meeting that the plan would be to pass resolutions calling upon Governor Dole to issue a proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, failing which he was to be assailed at Washington as the only enemy of the President's plan for the Americanization of the Territory of Hawaii, with the expectation that upon this indictment the President would find him guilty and sentence him to dismissal from office. It was intended by the advocates of the non-partisan meeting to issue the call for a date so far ahead that the advocates of special session on the other islands would have an opportunity to send delegates to enter their plea for an extra session.

The deferring of action is expected to give time for the committee which is to confer with labor organizations, (Prince Cupid, Emmeluth and Quinn) time to arrange for unity of action. Many members of the committee believe the petitions sent forward should be given a chance to work against Governor Dole, but they seem to be in the minority.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAT, Auditor.

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All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : DECEMBER 17.

It is now time for the recurrence of the report that the Republican party is irrevocably split upon tariff and reciprocity. Patience will show the same old winning vote, however.

Secretary Wilson hopes to teach the Filipino all about agriculture, but the difficulty may be that the gentle islander will prove too busy raising Cain of his own brand to take up with the American variety.

While American political economists are striving to lift the workmen of the United States above the "man with the hoe" stage, theorists here are preaching that his place in Hawaii is in the mud and mire of rice and cane fields.

When the anti-Dole Home Rule "Republican" petition reaches the capital we trust that somebody will take the trouble to exhume a dozen or two of the old petitions asking for the restoration of the Queen, and note how many of the same "Republican" names are signed to them.

One of the anonymous writers that infest the editorial columns of the independent says: "The Washington Star is referred to by the Advertiser as the organ of the President. If it is true, it is very much out of tune. Indeed! In that case some forcible remarks which the President made about the branded Judge to a recent Hawaiian caller must have been misunderstood."

The attitude of Danish residents of St. Thomas and its adjacent islands has changed since Grant's administration when they cast a solid vote for union with this country. They now petition the Rigsdag to keep them as they are, politically, even though they would be more prosperous under American laws. Evidently the Danish colonial officers, who like their jobs, have done some skillful electioneering since the purchase negotiations were resumed.

The reckless way in which Mr. Emmeluth discusses public and economic questions appears in this paragraph of a letter written to a local paper in reply to the argument of Thomas Fitch. Speaking of the ease with which an American farmer can produce rice Mr. Emmeluth says: "He rides a gang plow that with the assistance of three horses, enables him to plow four times the area that two Chinese and their water buffalo can do in the same time." Fancy a gang plow and three horses nosing in the soft ooze of an Oahu swamp! They would stand about as much chance there as a circus would in a quicksand.

The proposed boulevard would be a beautiful attraction. Further than that it is becoming a necessity now that the city is in the way of being gridironed with railway metal. Honolulu is getting "shy" on drives that are both agreeable and safe, and will be more so when the Pali road succumbs to the need of rapid transit. From such a boulevard as the Griswold syndicate proposes, the cars would be excluded and the roadbed would not be allowed to get out of repair. In a few years, with its palms grown and scarlet topped poincianas shading the way, the new drive may be numbered among the most enjoyable features of Honolulu's outdoor life.

In trying to defend himself from the charge of misconduct in the Gussman case, Judge Humphreys, through his paper, states that, in denying the right of Judge Kaukau to examine witnesses in the Hawaiian language, he was but following the letter and spirit of the organic law. This is one of the poor excuses that are hardly better than none. Speaking from the bench Judge Humphreys said that he had been permitting lawyers to examine Hawaiians in their own language, but that he would not do it for Judge Kaukau because of a "false statement" he had made about the court. That is to say, this remarkable "jurist" has been violating the organic law on occasion, but would not do it for a man he did not like. To those who know the "judicial" person upon whom the Hawaiian bar put an ineffaceable brand of shame, the proceeding seems to have been most characteristic.

The advocates of the small farmer in Hawaii are getting eloquent. One declamatory organ puts unbounded faith in his triumph over nature because of the success of Americans in drawing lightning from the clouds and "harnessing steam"—didn't an Englishman do that?—and in discovering the secret of the aurora borealis. With all due deference to these worthies it would be more to the point to show that the small farmer has overcome the Japanese beetle, the cut-worm, the chicken disease, the hog cholera, the late and potato blight, the excessive freight rates between farm and market, the rust on oranges, the tendency of the more abundant tropical fruits to spoil in shipment, the cheap labor competition in raising vegetables here and the California competition in raising them on a large scale for export, the irrigation problem, the excessive heat of the lowlands and the sorry wet soil of the mountains. Any such discovery would help mightily in solving the small farmer problem, but just where lightning and the aurora borealis come in it is not given us to know. Perhaps the writer thinks that the aurora borealis is some new kind of turnip.

A CONDITION NOT A THEORY.

The successful building up of American homesteads all over Hawaii would be an ideal condition to reach. If the thing could be done it would prove to be a valuable, agriculturally, in addition to the variety of products; defensively, it would enable Hawaii to provision for a siege; economically, it would reduce the cost of living; commercially, it would increase both exports and imports; politically, it would reduce the influence of the American element. For years all this has been as well understood by the rulers of Hawaii as it now is by national statesmen. Laws have been framed to attract and secure settlers; some colonies have been established; much land has been divided into household tracts. But where is the homestead? First and last, thousands of home-seekers have come here, made inquiries of people who know, looked at things as they are and gone away. The newspapers have not scared them, for it is obvious to every publisher here that the more American settlers there are the more customers for the press and the more money in the life currents of trade.

The question of why the agricultural jury thus "sat on" Hawaii and found it an unprofitable place for small farmers is most interesting. The man with the hoe has found that the larger part of the arable land, lying near the coast, is worth vastly more for sugar produced on a big scale and by means of irrigation, than it is for cabbages or corn or wheat, assuming that these characteristic productions of the north temperate zone could be grown upon it at all. No one seeking a profit, unless it be a Chinaman with a truck farm or a rice field in the environs of Honolulu, would think of growing anything else than sugar on sugar land. He could not afford to do so on land with a sugar valuation, and such a move would be most unbusinesslike in other ways. Prospecting farmers have sometimes thought of taking advantage of the high price of sugar by growing it on ten or twenty acres, and selling the cane to a plantation near by; but after counting the cost of planting, of waiting for a mature crop, of getting water on the land, and the trouble of stripping the cane, to say nothing about the mistakes likely to be made in the pursuit of an unfamiliar industry, they have abandoned the scheme. Some men have turned to fruit, but it takes time to grow trees, and when they mature they are not very profitable. Most of our tropical fruits, the alligator pear, mango and breadfruit are not exportable, except on ice, and the local demand for them is limited. Oranges do not thrive well here, and our market prefers the fine California article which, in fact, is cheaper than poor oranges brought in from Korea. Owing to our climate lemons do not cure well. Pineapples are a fairer proposition, but they are a side crop at best. Our bananas, which sometimes sell at the rate of three for five cents in the San Francisco market, are a crop for Chinamen. The growing of vegetables, owing to numerous pests, never attracts white men who, it must be confessed, are less successful when they do try than are the Orientals.

A homestead to succeed must produce enough food for a family, and enough beyond that to sell for the cash needed for clothing, taxes, repairs, insurance, live stock and small comforts. It remains to be shown that can be done in Hawaii by any white man. We have told why so far as sugar land is concerned, but we have not spoken of the upper levels where the climate shades off from the tropical and the chance of growing ordinary staples would seem, at first thought, to be better. But, unfortunately, as we go up hill we get into a region of superabundant rain, and things spoil in the ground. Often at fair elevations the soil is but a thin carpet over solid masses of lava. Distance from the market, from supplies and from schools all count against the homesteader. He is beset with difficulties and he soon gives up. There was hope a few years ago when the Oahu settlers took hold; but now the route through their country is made melancholy by abandoned homes.

We must therefore face the stern truth that this is a sugar country, and not much else, and that the stern truth is that if sugar is to be grown at a profit, the Hawaiian cane fields, but it is true that they will not do so any more than white men will work in the cane fields and rice swamps of Louisiana and Cuba. If they would so work their wages would soon drive the planters out of business. Even the price of Japanese labor here is big enough to seriously reduce plantation dividends. In fact, Hawaii is situated somewhat as Jamaica was when her magnificent prosperity of 100 years ago was broken up by an increase in the price of labor. These islands may get out better than their West Indian neighbor did through the fostering care of the United States; but those who claim that, if the sugar industry goes, small farming will take its place, should remember how little this recourse availed Jamaica when her staple industry was crushed.

Too many people, especially people at a distance, theorize about Hawaii. But it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us. Hawaii is not New England, or Florida, or California. It is a tropical island down on the edge of the equatorial seas, which must bear fruit after its kind or no fruit at all. Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, nor do they reap in the tropics what is sown in the north temperate zone.

NO SPECIAL CHINESE LEGISLATION.

Everything material in this country depends upon sugar. The commercial tide of Hawaii rises and falls with the price of sugar. The press, the politicians, the merchants, and the shipping men, all alike, depend upon it for a livelihood. It is then suicidal for any resident of Hawaii to attempt to hamper this all-pervading industry.

There may be and are, however, honest differences of opinion as to the best policy concerning certain phases of the industry. For example: "The sugar plantations need more laborers. Where are they to come from?" Millions of dollars have been spent by planters and by the government in bringing Moricans, Germans, Portuguese, Japanese and Porto Ricans to Hawaii to fill the fields. The expense is almost prohibitive, and United States immigration laws also hamper assisted immigration. But for the exclusion laws, all the laborers needed would forthwith come from China, at their own expense. Why not, then, agitate for a change in the immigration laws, so that special provisions may be made allowing Chinese to come to Hawaii as agricultural laborers? The propriety of this course is being urged by many as the only solution of our labor difficulties.

The Advertiser is unable to agree with them. Irrespective of the question of whether Chinese labor would be beneficial to Hawaii or not, the Advertiser is absolutely opposed to the policy of asking Congress for special legislation upon this subject. One reason for this opposition is the fact that the request will never be granted. "Equal opportunity for all; special privilege for none," is a principle woven into the very fabric of the national sentiment.

It is unthinkable that, in a law involving a broad national policy, exemptions should be made in favor of one State, while the law in terms applies to all others. For example, it is national policy, embodied in law, to prohibit registering under the American flag any but American-built ships. Would the citizens of New York, for any reason, or under any condition that can be imagined, dream of asking for a special proviso in the shipping law, allowing the residents of that particular State to register foreign-built ships under the American flag?

Would Massachusetts or California ever think of asking that they be allowed free trade while the other States were under a protective tariff? Would even Colorado ever ask that it be allowed the free coinage of silver, while the other States continued under the gold standard?

Equally with the shipping law, the protective tariff and the gold standard, is the Chinese immigration law a measure of national policy.

While Hawaii is not yet a State, it has been admitted by Congress to the high status of a "Territory of the United States," with practically all the privileges and advantages of a State, except the power to elect certain officers.

It is illogical and unreasonable that the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, who have been granted every material advantage, every legal protection, and every constitutional guaranty which the United States affords to its sovereign States and its most favored citizens, should accept this "equal opportunity" as a matter of course and ask for a "special privilege" not accorded to such States and citizens.

It is claimed that Hawaii's position is unique, in that we are not only short of labor, but are so isolated that no laborers other than Chinese are available on like favorable terms.

This is partly true; but we are no worse off than the fruit farmers of California, while the prohibition extends to Chinese only, of all the world's population.

We knew when we sought annexation that the Chinese exclusion act would apply here, and with this full knowledge accepted the privileges and benefits of American citizenship. We also assumed the obligations and burdens of that status.

Even if it were possible to secure the special exemption asked for, does it not lay us open to the charge that we are Americans "for revenue only," when we accept the free market accorded the sugar growers of California and ask for the labor supply which is refused them, although they need it nearly, if not quite, as much as we do?

When the national policy concerning Chinese laborers changes, we will receive the benefits or be subject to the consequences, in common with our fellow-citizens on the Mainland. Until that change takes place it is sound business policy for us to quit chasing rainbows; to look elsewhere than China for our labor supply, and recognize as a finality that for better or worse Hawaii is and will continue to be an integral part of the United States, and subject to its national policies, without hope or possibility of variation therefor for our special benefit.

STILL BANDER-LOGGING.

The Home Rulers now conclude that because President Roosevelt has expressed the view that this Territory should develop along American lines, he will be prepared to take the advice of the only non-American political body here. Happily, in his complete understanding of island politics, President Roosevelt is able to measure these Home Rulers inch by inch from the height of their vicious opposition to everything American to the depth of their ignorance and senility. He knows that these are the anti-annexation native monarchists in disguise; he knows that their "leader" offered his ridiculous sword to Aguinaldo; he knows that their Legislature was a farce-comedy, and that they have no more idea about the ethics of government than they have about those of common sense and common honesty; he knows that they make their campaigns among the poor natives by telling them that Home Rule meant the restoration of the throne. And knowing all this, the President may be trusted to give their political memorials against Governor Dole, of the man who turned their kind out of office by the revolution of 1893—about as much consideration as he would a diatribe from the Populists or a petition from a band of anarchists in London, behind a beer vat.

We believe the latest form which the Home Rule bander-logging has assumed is an attempt to have the Republic an Governor removed because he refused to sign a Home Rule county government bill. A fine measure copied from some Western county charter will be sent to the President to show what an opportunity to spread the principles of Americanism was spoiled by the gubernatorial veto. The actual bill, the one which reached the Governor, was, as we recall it, a crazy-quilt of paragraphs copied from various charters, some of them retaining the original names of localities. The Home Rulers actually legislated for a county in the State of Washington. Their rag-bag bill began and ended nowhere in particular, was full of legal bosh, and would have exposed the Governor, if he had signed it, to a reprimand from the President. Even if the bill had become a law, it would have failed to get the aboriginal politicians into all the offices, as was its main object, because the courts would have removed it on a shovel and put it on a dump.

Still we do not want the Home Rulers

to be discouraged in their peculiar politics. The more Washington sees of them and the more it hears from them the sooner it will get in a mood to relieve the American party here from a most intolerable burden. So go on with the petitions and the memorials and the other absurdities, for they will prove the beginning of the end.

FIGHT OVER CUBA.

Among the citizens of this Territory are many who have not been Americans for a sufficiently long time to permit them to get the proper perspective. Those there are who accept the pronouncements of the first message of President Roosevelt as law in itself, but they appear to forget that there is a large and peculiar body which stands between recommendations and law, between the promise of the head of the party and fulfillment by another branch of government.

The message of President Roosevelt is an able document and sets forth clearly the views of the executive as to what would be the ultimate end in good government for the nation. Should he find, however, that the developments of the next month indicate that it would be better policy to change a view upon any point comprehended in his message, it would be idle to argue that even he would regard his message as dicta on all points of policy. That there are two views he himself recognizes in the paragraphs regarding relations with Cuba. The President always was an earnest partisan of the Cubans, and was one of the enthusiastic ones who never was able to see that there was any guile in the heirs to the Pearl of the Antilles. So it was that the service of the President in the field was one full not only of intense action, but as well of sympathy for the people who received the direct benefits from the intervention of the United States. It is but natural, then, that at this, the first opportunity which he has to show great interest in the people, that he should move to give to Free Cuba all the advantages which come from close relations with the great republic. But there is a side to the matter which it is not well to overlook before the business men of the Territory give themselves up to gloomy forebodings. It is not disloyalty to the President to say that all the reforms which he advocates will not be enacted into law. The pronouncement of the chief executive as to reciprocity is as strong as that upon Cuba or exclusion. Yet in the telegrams from Washington so steadfast a supporter of the government as Senator George C. Perkins, of California, declares that he believes there will be no action upon any of the reciprocity treaties, and especially that with France, and quotes the very words of the President in support of his position against them.

While the newspapers from the National Capital are not of as recent date as those from the coast, there is in them much which affords to us, at this distance, a sidelight upon the views with which members have come to the present session of Congress. The following quotation from the news columns of the Star, of Washington, would indicate that the question of what is to be done for Cuba has been thought out for themselves by many members, and they do not give opinions which should be other than reassuring to the people of Hawaii.

The element of interest in the situation is the fact that this disposition is entertained by some Senators who have heretofore been recognized as the staunchest advocates of the protective tariff system. They declare their attitude in this case to be consistent, however, and explain it on the ground that present concessions would be the lesser of two evils—that if something isn't done for the Cubans, annexation is inevitable and free trade would follow—a contingency that is intolerable to the protectionists.

It is said that it will be contended by some Senators that it is not necessary to wait for the establishment of a Cuban government; that Congress can pass a resolution amending the Dingley act so as to provide that sugar imported from Cuba shall pay 20 per cent less duty than other sugars, and that Cuban tobacco shall be given a discount. It is claimed that such a resolution would not be objectionable to the "most favored nation" clauses in treaties with foreign countries from the fact that Cuba is still the ward of this government, and that we can regulate tariff arrangements for the dependency.

The intimation that a proposition of the nature of the foregoing is likely to be made, means, it is said, that if such tariff concessions are attempted one of the bitterest factional fights the republican party has ever engaged in will be witnessed this winter. The little flurry over the Porto Rican tariff will not be a circumstance to it.

The American Protective Tariff League and the high protectionists generally are absolutely set against any concession to Cuba. Their opposition is centered against reduction of the sugar tariff and the duties on tobacco, but they claim that the principle of protection is the main stake. They do not believe that concessions are necessary to obviate possible annexation; they think the spirit of protection to home producers prevailing in this country will keep Cuba out of the Union.

They have won over to their side the friends of the best sugar growers of the west and tobacco raisers of every section, and are prepared to make a stiff fight in the House and Senate against any proposition to let down the tariff bars to Cuban planters.

Opposed to them will be the strong sentiment of charity that will be aroused in the public in Cuba's favor. Several prominent republican senators have said recently that if the Cubans are not given partial relief they will soon be in such a state that the whole people of the United States will be aroused and annexation will be the outcome. It is pointed out that the Cubans have lost the market they formerly possessed in Spain. Their products pay duty now, as every other import. They find the doors of the United States customs houses closed to them, except when they can pay a stiff rate of duty, and in this plight it is claimed they are suffering. The high protectionists and the beet-sugar men raise the cry that concessions to Cuba will rebound mainly to the benefit of the sugar trust in this country. They demand that Cuba shall be given her independence and then left to work out her own economic salvation along with the other nations of the world. "Charity begins at home," is their motto; "let's look out for our own producers first."

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Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

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H.F.WICHMAN
BOX 342.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Dec. 4.—United States Fish Commissioner G. M. Powers has appointed J. O. Snyder, assistant in zoology, and W. K. Fisher, laboratory assistant, and a graduate student of that department to accompany Dr. C. W. Gilbert on his expedition to collect and classify the fishes of Hawaii. The party will leave on the Albatross soon after the first of the year.

Roadway-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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COMMITTEE WILL PASS ALL BILLS

Home Rulers Have Legislative Plan.

HOME RULERS are preparing to "do" politics on a scale never before attempted. The plans upon which the members of the executive committee and affiliated members of the Legislature will work are now two-fold. While they are not overlooking anything which might be considered as ammunition in their warfare against Governor Dole, they have inaugurated a class of work which indicates that they consider an extra session as impossible.

Although there has been no formal committee given the task of preparing a party platform for the campaign of next year, several members are hard at work upon the preparation of bills, which failed to pass the last Legislature, for submission to the heads of the party organizations, for ratification, which will mean that these measures shall constitute the platform of the party, and that upon them each member shall be pledged before he is given a nomination for a seat in the Legislature.

The ramifications of the plan are many. According to one member of the Legislature who was second to none in prominence during the spring and summer sessions, the plan is to choose the measures upon which the Home Rule party is to pin its faith, consider them in detail and then when the form of a measure pleases the executive committee make it an article in the confession of faith to which each would-be Home Rule legislator must subscribe. The pledge is to be a steel-bound, copper-riveted, air-tight oath which binds the candidate; then in the event of election he will vote for the various bills enumerated in the platform, first, last and all the time. "And," continued the legislator, "in the event of a Home Rule majority there is to be not a single change in any one of the bills so chosen. There will not be an amendment offered, but the bills will be rushed through on schedule time, there being speeches only in explanation."

The special meeting of the committee this evening will have several particular matters before it. The question of sending to the President a statement in the event of Gov. Dole's new refusal to call an extra session, will be up, and there is a strong belief that it will be adopted. The plan is to provide a committee to arrange for such a meeting, for speakers and resolutions. "It is not thought any attempt will be made to call such a meeting until late in the month of January. There will be given by this plan time for the preparation of the regulations and addresses, and as well opportunity for the party leaders on other islands to be notified of the plan so that they may have opportunity to come here if found desirable, or at least, to communicate to local Home Rulers their wishes in regard to the various questions."

It is desired on the part of many Home Rulers that the mass meeting proposed shall be held at a time when the various outside leaders are in the city to take part in the great conference which is scheduled for the latter part of January. At that time it is expected there will be a representative session of the heads of the various districts and other local clubs and committees, which shall decide the lines, to be followed in all subsequent matters of party government. As showing how the party proposes to proceed, the following editorial, from the Kuokoa Home Rule, the original organ of the party, and for which George Markham, the editor, still claims that honor, is quoted:

ARE NOW PREPARING

The leaders of the Home Rule Aloha Aina party are making arrangements for the publication, weekly, of such laws as are drafted, and that the said laws will be in shape when presented for the consideration of the legislature at its regular session in 1903; and only those who will in advance pledge themselves to support and carry out the wishes of the Hawaiian people (Lahui) will be nominated as candidates for the next legislature.

The reason for publishing the bill is so that the Hawaiian people (Lahui) will be able to know the views and opinions of its leaders, on those laws which may be finally adopted, and also to prepare a draft for the party platform, and to have the same ready by the time the delegates come here from the several districts of the Territory.

These arrangements are being made beforehand, for the reason that we do not wish to leave any of our work of whatsoever kind to do at the last moment, as all work done in haste is unsatisfactory and no good results will come from it when presented for the action of the legislature.

The senators who have been selected and been declared to serve the four-year term, under the terms of the fundamental laws of the Territory, should all be requested to be present when questions of this nature are to be considered.

The time is very short, when the discordant sounds will soon be heard from the trumpets of the different political parties and factions, giving vent to their political views and opinions of their administrative abilities, and also of the platform, each one claiming theirs to be the only right one, the others to be all wrong, this one is only a goat within, outwardly covered with sheep's wool; they are all wrong, they are not of us, and all thought and expressions of the like from them are misleading and made only to deceive.

The Hawaiian people (Lahui) must be guided, by one, and stick together for the good of the race (Lahui) and of country.

BERREY'S COMMERCIAL REPORT

The semi-monthly circular of Berrey's Commercial agency treats of local business conditions as follows:

In less than a fortnight we will enter upon a new year. Predictions made by some financial prophets a few months ago that the local money market would be considerably easier in the first days of 1902, bear no evidence of fulfillment at present. It begins to look as though things would remain pretty much the same until March or April. At that time returns from the sugar crops will be coming in. It might also be borne in mind that by that time preparations for the laying of the great Pacific cable will be well under way and foreign money will be seeking gilded investments, which are to be found on every hand nowadays. The foreign investors who are thoroughly familiar with Hawaiian securities are certain to anticipate the enormous advantage that this great commercial enterprise will bring to the islands.

In the meantime the stock market is exceedingly quiet. Sales have been made of Ewa at twenty-four during the last two weeks. Oahu is changing hands at \$100 and Waiakoa is fifty-five bid. Kihali sold well during the past few days at \$10 per share. McBryde is \$6.50 bid. An assessment of \$1 per share will be called by the Oia Company this week; this will make the assessable shares 60 per cent, or \$12, paid in. The bid for assessable shares is \$2.50 per share. A few shares of Hawaiian Sugar transferred at \$30. It is understood that this company has practically completed arrangements for the flotation of first mortgage bonds, the money to be used for the purpose of constructing a new ditch, which will take in a considerable area of the new cane land. Willow A. Baldwin, formerly manager of Kahuku plantation, has taken charge of affairs on the Hawaiian Sugar Estate and he proposes to bridge the plantation up to an annual yield of 25,000 tons, within the next two or three years.

Other quotations made on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange are: Hawaiian Agricultural offered at \$280; Honolulu offered at \$123.50; Kahuku offered at \$24.50; Kipahulu offered at \$105; Koloa at \$165; Oahu, \$9 bid; Oia-wai offered at \$140; Pacific Sugar Mill offered at \$210; Paia at \$190; Pepeekeo at \$175; and Waimanalo \$155 bid. Pioneer Mill will call in a third assessment of \$25 per share on January 1st. This will make the assessable shares, issued for the development of electrical power from mountain water, 75 per cent paid in. Paid-up shares are offered at \$30, and assessable, \$50 paid in, at \$5 below par.

There have been no dealings in Mercantile or miscellaneous stocks, except the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company. This security advanced steadily from \$37.50 to \$34 a share, as a direct result of the favorable decision recently rendered by Judge Estee in the United States Federal Court. As a result of this decision the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is now privileged to operate upon any streets in Honolulu, after having secured the consent of a majority of the property owners along each street. Rapid Transit shares gradually declined to \$30 per share. The last transaction in Rapid Transit was the sale of fifty shares at \$30.

There has been little demand for bonds during the past fortnight; quotations remain practically about the same. One hundred and fifty thousand of Oahu Sugar Company bonds were offered at par.

Inside real estate has been inactive; residence property has been moving some, three of the new Campbell properties on Wilder avenue have been disposed of, and some residence properties in Kihali have sold lately at fairly good prices.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report \$68,503.73. The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

24 Deeds \$24,438.00
29 Mortgages \$6,235.00
5 Chattel mortgages 22,556.00
9 Leases
8 Releases 17,850.27
3 Assignments of mortgages
6 Bills of sale 1,455.50
5 Powers of attorney
1 Agreement
Mortgages no per cent \$10,022.00
Mortgages at 8 per cent 35,326.00
Mortgages at 9 per cent 800.00
Mortgages at 12 per cent 6,750.00
Total \$85,355.00

DIVIDENDS.
Paid Nov 30th:
C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent.
Ewa, 1 per cent.

the good of the race (Lahui) and of country.

The greatest desire of those of the Missionary Republican and Democrat annexationists is to see the break-up of our united ranks; they are coming before the people to win you with deceptive and valueless talk, and at the same time will ask you and say "to vote for me, I am thus and so; the other fellows are frauds" (are laupule).

During the last days of the regular session of the first legislature, just over, a large stock of laws and bills was completed, and it only required to pass a third reading. Then Governor Dole was petitioned for an extension of the regular term for fifteen days. This he refused, and those laws now remain as they were. For this reason, all those laws and bills which required to be read a third time, will be the first to be taken up for consideration at the next regular term of the legislature in 1902.

Prince David's Weller goes up to Hilo today, in charge of Jimmy McAniff. He will race against Socialist and Fiero at a mile on New Year's day.

Preparations are being made for the tour of the Government Band on Hawaii. Henry Berger and his boys will leave for Hilo December 20th, and will spend at least ten days on the other island.

Preparations are being made by Superintendent Boyd to build a bridge over the gulch on Hastings street, which, with the completion of that road, will furnish a short cut to Manoa Valley.

It is reported that the Marconi patents are no longer used on the local wireless telegraph system. The entire system will be opened up again next week, according to the plans of Manager Cross.

The Supreme Court yesterday sustained the judgment of Judge Little in the case of E. C. Greenwell vs. M. O.

Oahu, 1/2 per cent.

Waimanalo, 2 per cent.

Kahuku, 1 per cent.

SALES FROM THE HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

120 Shares Oahu, \$100.

150 Shares Oia, \$3.

10 Shares Honolulu, \$3.

52 Shares First National Bank, \$110.

1400 Shares O. R. & L. Co. Bds, \$91.

62 Shares Mutual Telephone, \$9.

14 Shares Waimanalo, \$180.

25 Shares Ewa, \$24.

60 Shares H. R. T. & L. Co., \$90.

6 Shares H. R. T. & L. Co., \$92.50.

5 Shares H. R. T. & L. Co., \$15.50.

SALES OF HAWAIIAN STOCKS AND BONDS ON S. F. STOCK EXCHANGE.

40 Shares Honolulu Co., \$10.50.

150 Shares Honolulu Co., \$11.00.

40 Shares Honolulu Co., \$10.75.

35 Shares Honolulu Co., \$11.50.

165 Shares Honolulu Co., \$11.624.

25 Shares Honolulu Co., \$12.

115 Shares Makawili, \$24.

40 Shares Paauhau, \$11.

10 Shares Paauhau, \$11.25.

10 Shares Paauhau, \$12.

100 Shares Hawaiian C. & S. Co., \$35.

50 Shares Hutchinson S. P. Co., \$14.75.

20 Shares Hutchinson S. P. Co., \$15.

120 Shares Hutchinson S. P. Co., \$15.50.

25 Shares Onomea, \$22.

100 Shares Onomea, \$22.50.

BUILDING PERMITS.

N. K. Keokakole, repairing building, 198 King street.

J. K. Truchler, moving house, 104 Alaka street.

C. Ah Young, 2-story lodging house, 50 Hotel street, \$1250.

Chock Tong, repairing building, 223 Beretania street.

H. C. Vida, second story to cottage, 171 Armitage lane, \$750.

Tam, addition to building, 1291 Armitage road, \$70.

Truschler, move store Alaka to 1406 Alaka lane, \$120.

C. Ah Young, 2-story store and dwelling, 1190 Beretania and Smith street, \$4,000.

Forota, addition to lodging house, 1432 Fort street.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Nor-west (Douglas Fir) -

Rough merchantable, 1x8 to 6x8, not over 22 feet long, per M., \$26.

Rough merchantable, over 12 in. wide, or over 22 feet long, \$27.

Rough merchantable, 1x3, 4, 5 and 14x 4, \$28.

Rough timber, 1x10 and over, \$32.50.

Selected stock advance over above, \$6.

Tongued and grooved, 1x6, \$35.

Tongued and grooved, 1 1/2, 14x4, and 6, \$37.50.

Rustic and double-lap siding, \$37.50.

Clear, surfaced one side, slash grain, \$35.

Clear, surfaced one side, vertical grain, \$40.

Clear, surfaced one side, stepping, \$40.

Pickets, rough pointed, board measure, \$27.

Redwood -

Rough merchantable, \$27.50.

Rough fluming, \$32.50.

Rough heart, \$35.

Rough battens, 1/2x2 and 3, \$32.50.

Clear, surfaced one side, up to 18 in wide, \$35.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in wide, \$37.50.

Tongued and grooved, \$35.

Rustic and clapboards, \$35.

R. R. ties, \$25.

Spruce -

Clear, surfaced one side, 12 and 14 in., \$40.

Clear, surfaced one side, 16 and 18 in., \$42.50.

Shingles -

Redwood, common, \$3.

Redwood, fancy, \$4.50.

Cedar, sawn, 2, \$3.75.

Cedar, sawn, 5-2, \$4.

Laths -

4 ft. 100 to bundle, per bundle, 65c.

6 ft. 50 to bundle, 65c.

8 ft. 50 to bundle, 80c.

Posts -

Split redwood, each 22c.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis:

Pacific Coast, 30 cents per \$100.

Canada, 50 cents per \$100.

Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100.

London, 4.85% per pound Sterling.

London, sixty days, 4.85% per pound Sterling.

France, 5.10 francs per dollar.

Frankfurt, Germany, 24 per mark.

Auckland and Sydney, 4.95 per pound Sterling.

Hongkong, 45 per Mexican dollar.

Singapore, 45% per Mexican dollar.

Singapore and Shanghai, 45% per Mexican dollar.

Yokohama, 50 per Jap Yen.

Hiroko, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 per Jap Yen.

Manila, 100 P. I. 60% per Mexican dollar.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Temperature mean for the month, 73.9, normal, 73.8, average daily maximum, 76.9; average daily minimum, 69.0; mean daily range, 9.9; greatest daily range, 16 degrees; least daily range, 3 degrees; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 63.

Barometer average, 29.983, normal, 29.957 (corrected for gravity by -.007); highest, 30.18, on the 15th; lowest, 29.85, on the 27th; greatest 24-hour change, .09, 1. e., from any hour on one day to the same hour on the next. "Lows" passed this point on the 7th and 27th, "highs" on the 15th and 23d.

Relative humidity, 76.5, normal, 74.9, mean dew-point, 66.2; normal, 67.7, mean absolute moisture, 7.08 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.93.

Rainfall, 3.34 inches; normal, 5.52; rain-record days, 18; normal, 17; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.80 inches on the 7th; total at Luakaha (Nuuanu near Fall), 14.78; at Kapiolani Park 1.68; total rainfall since January 1, 32.30; normal, 32.76.

The artesian well water has risen during the month from 33.12 to 33.56 feet above mean sea-level. On December 1, 1901, it stood at 33.62. The average daily mean sea-level for November was 10.22 feet on the scale, 10.00 representing an assumed annual mean, and .92 the actual annual mean for nine years previous to 1901.

Trade-wind days, 28 (5 of NNE); normal, 17; average force (during daylight), 2.6, Beaufort scale. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 6.6; normal, 4.6.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal, district of Hilo, 300 per cent; Hamakua, 180; Kohala, 180; Waimea, 150; Kona, 125; Kaa, 175; Puna, 170; Maui, East Coast, 300; Central, 130; Oahu, coast, 50 per cent; interior, 135; Kauai, 70 per cent.

The following heavy 48-hour rainfalls are noted: Oia, Mountain View, 1.693 feet elevation, 30 inches on the 8th and 9th; Kaunama, 28.07 in 48 hours; Hilo town, 26.08; same time, Waikae, 21.62; same date, Paauilo, 12.46, two days, Ooakala, 14.16.

Mean temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 77.0; average minimum, 68.6; Waimea, Hawaii, 2730 elevation, 73.9 and 63; Kohala, 521 elevation, 76.8 and 63.3; Oia, Mountain View, 70.0 and 60.0; Waikae, 2700, 75.5 and 59.0; W. E. Castle, Kulaokahua, 60 feet elevation, highest 85, lowest 65, mean 73.6. Ewa Mill, 50 feet elevation, average maximum, 82.6, average minimum 67.1; Dew-point and relative humidity at same station, 67.6 and 79.

The main event of the month was the torrential downpour on Hawaii, mostly on the 8th and 9th, accompanied by N-NE to E-NE gales throughout the group. The rain was only moderate on Oahu and Kauai. There was an unusual absence of southerly weather for the month. Snow fell on Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea from the 5th to the 10th. Earthquake at Hilo, 15th at 10 p. m., almost light one on the 21st. Heavy surf 21st to 14th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1901.

Stations—

HAWAII.

Hilo (town) 50 36.09

Kaunama 1,250 44.69

Pepeekeo 100 25.56

Hakalau 200 29.16

Honohina 300 35.86

Laupahoehoe 500 19.43

Ooakala 400 21.47

Hamakua—

Kukulu 250 13.35

KAUAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm) 200 4.95

Lihue (Molokou) 300 4.44

Lihue (Kukua) 1,000 8.66

Kealia 15 2.38

Kilauea 325 6.01

Hanalei 10 14.15

Waialeale 32 1.09

Elele 200 3.42

Waialeale Mt. 2,100 21.35

McBryde Residence 850 9.78

Lawai 450 9.93

TOO LATE FOR LAST REPORT.

Haleakala Ranch65

Kipahulu 4.85

Waipae 1.92

Ewa Plantation 3.85

Paauilo 5.10

Laupahoehoe 10.01

Napooopo57

Wylie Street 5.00

Kapoho 8.70

Hakalau 5.09

Honohina 13.73

Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 16, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK

Capita

Val.

Bid

Ask

MERCANTILE.

C. Brewer & Co. 1,000.00 100 4.0

N. S. Bach's Dry Goods Co. Ltd. 80.00 100 100

L. B. Kerr & Co. Ltd. 200.00 50 10

SUGAR.

Wm. Agricultural Co. 5,000.00 20 23 1/2

Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 2,000.00 100 27 1/2

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2,000.00 100 31

Honokaa. 2,000.00 20 13 1/4

Belknap. 500.00 100 80

Kahuku. 500.00 20 24 1/4

Kapoho. 500.00 20 9 1/2

Kipahulu. 100.00 100 105

Koloa. 500.00 100 185

Season of 1901.

We think we are doing our share to cheer you up and make you feel that Christmas is really almost here again:

Our assortment of goods this year has never been equalled, and you are cordially invited to make us a visit and inspect our store.

You will find numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, which will interest and please you.

For us to enumerate them is unnecessary, as you know how varied our stock is.

We can suit everybody.

Our store will be open evenings, commencing Saturday, December 14th, with music, as usual.

ALL ARE WELCOME

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED,

Wholesale and Retail
..... Dealers in
**CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,**
52-55-57 King St.

USE...
KOMEL SODA
At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Reception,
and at all
Social Gatherings
**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**
LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Island Orders Solicited.
Telephone Main 71.

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
SHEPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into
effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
President

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1824.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS.

SMYRNA FIG CULTURE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SUCCESSFULLY DEMONSTRATED BY ALLAN HERBERT



Capri Fig (Male) Nine Months' Growth From the Graft.



Smyrna Fig (Female) Nine Months' Growth From the Graft.

ALLAN HERBERT has great hopes of the Smyrna fig being propagated in the Hawaiian Islands, as he has successfully passed the experimental stage here in the development of this fine fruit. The experiments with the fig tree have been conducted at Mr. Herbert's Kalia place, and he sees no reason why the trees should not now be imported by the thousands, so that the fruit, hitherto brought from far away Africa, along the Mediterranean, can be raised here and the product placed on the market at a price which will give an opportunity for even the school children to enjoy the fig in large quantities.

Speaking on the possibilities of fig culture in Hawaii, Mr. Herbert said yesterday:

"A brief reference to what the Smyrna fig really is will no doubt lead to a better understanding of the value of the fruit. I returned a short time ago from a trip to California, where I was most successful in securing all the in-

formation relative to Smyrna fig culture, which will not only be of great interest and value to myself, but to this Territory at large. I do not hesitate to say that Hawaii can produce fully as good figs as are raised in Smyrna. There is a great future for the Smyrna fig industry in Hawaii and when it is once established on a commercial basis, Hawaii will have quite an increase in her annual income.

"The year 1901 inaugurated a new era in fig culture in California. For the first time this fig has been successfully grown, dried and packed there on a commercial scale, and is now for sale in Honolulu. I think I am safe in saying it is the first time the fig has been raised in any part of the world outside of Smyrna. These trees do not mature their fruits unless their flowers, which are always female, have been fertilized from the wild or Capri fig, either by artificially transferring the pollen, or through the agency of the fig wasp, Blastophaga.

"We have here in these islands thousands of acres of land not adapted to the growing of sugar or rice, but which

are the natural home of the Smyrna fig. A fig tree needs but little care; it will produce two crops a year; blight and insect pests keep away from it; it is, in fact, a barn-yard tree. No matter how small a parcel of land one may have, there should be a few fig trees growing upon it.

"I have now the wild or Capri and the real Smyrna fig trees growing at my place in Kalia. The No. 1 and No. 2 Capri have made the remarkable growths of over four feet since they were set out in March last, and the female tree has fruit on it already. I have ordered another lot to be here next month, and if any one in Honolulu desires to have some of these valuable trees I shall be glad to order them. The last ones I imported cost sixty-five cents each for the female Smyrna, and \$1 for the wild Capri landed here. One year old trees, well rooted, would doubtless be much less in price if ordered by the thousand.

"At all events the people here will have to pay no profit or commissions, as I am not after anything of that kind. It is a labor of pleasure and

love. I only speak of this as I can get them better trees, better packing and better cared for, than they could if they ordered them. I have a skilled Japanese to set them out if they desire and it will certainly be a pleasure to me to give directions to any one as to how to plant them. There should be one wild Capri or male to fifty Smyrna or female fig trees. Of course if one plants only five or ten Smyrna they must have at least one Capri.

"I shall recommend nothing but what I know will be of value. December and January is the best time of the year to order trees, as they are then dormant. Lyceus tells us that fresh figs are sold for three cents a pound in his country. Who would not eat delicious fresh figs at from three to five cents per pound? Go into our public schools and ask the hundreds of little bright-eyed children how many of them have had a hat full of fresh figs, oranges or grapes in this Paradise of the Pacific, and hear the answer you will be sure to get. They are not raised here in such quantities that hateful can be thought of, but they should be."

and authorizes acceptance. Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,
"Chief of Bureau."
Commandant, United States Naval Station, Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.

The interest of the John II Estate is only a leasehold, and passes with the title to the property. The deeds to all of this land noted in the affidavit were passed over to Captain Merry in open court. The order of the court, in reference to these dismissals is in part as follows:

"Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered as follows, to wit:

"1. That the above entitled action and proceeding be, and it is hereby discontinued as against the above named Oahu Railway and Land Company, a corporation, defendant above named, without costs to either party herein.

"2. That the above entitled action and proceeding be, and it is hereby discontinued as against the above named John II Estate, Limited, a corporation, defendant and respondent above named, as to all of that tract of land described as being situated on Ford's Island, save and except that certain strip of 23 acres, more or less, upon the southeast side of said Ford Island, being conveyed to said plaintiff and petitioner by deed of conveyance of Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, without costs to either party herein.

"3. That the above entitled action and proceeding be, and it is hereby discontinued as against the above named Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, a corporation, defendant above named, without costs to either party herein.

"Done in open court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1901.

"MORRIS M. ESTEE,
"Judge of said Court."

Mr. Hatch also agreed that the Oahu Sugar Company should pass a resolution approving the order made in the court. This was done yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the directors of Oahu Sugar Company, when a resolution was adopted ratifying the transfer of the deed of the property to the United States.

KAUAKAPILI COMES DOWN.

Not a Brick Remains Standing in the Old Landmark.

Only a mass of wreckage marks the spot where for more than a half-century stood Kamaekapili church. The second tower was thrown down yesterday and the work of cleaning and carting away the bricks goes on rapidly. The site must be cleared before the first of the year, and soon a street will run over the spot where the old edifice stood for so many years. It is possible that, when the site is dug into, some stones from the ancient heathen heiau will be found.

The massive towers were thrown down by undermining the walls mauka so that the weight was thrown upon slender pillars, and the ruined structure was thus thrown down in the direction desired. As fast as the walls have been dropped so far the bricks have been cleaned and carried away by the contractor, who purchased the ruin.

It is the intention to grade and extend Smith street through the lot which was occupied by the structure, until it reaches the line of Kukui street. The Bishop Estate exchanged for the site of the old church a square in Palama, upon which a new Kamaekapili church soon will be erected.

The French bark Ernest Rayer went ashore about thirty miles north of Gray's Harbor. The crew escaped death.

Jury Fixes Value Pearl Harbor Land.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Seventy-five dollars per acre, or a total of \$52,737.50 was the opinion of the jury as to the value of the land owned by the Bishop estate and condemned by the United States for use as a naval station at Pearl Harbor. The jury agreed upon the verdict shortly after eight o'clock yesterday morning, but it was nearly an hour before the attorneys made their appearance in court to hear the findings.

Within a short time after the return of the verdict dismissals were filed by United States Attorney Dunne virtually settling the remainder of the suits excepting that against the Honolulu Plantation Co., which holds a thirty-year lease upon the property valued by the jury at \$52,737. A compromise had been effected as to the Oahu Railway and Land Co. and Oahu Plantation Co. and the John II Estate, as has been previously noted, and the dismissals were filed by stipulation yesterday morning. A compromise is expected also as to the twenty-three acres still in contest, owned by the II estate and also as to the lease held by the Dowsett Estate, which is nearly expired. The remaining defendants named in the petition originally filed are Wm. G. Irwin and Bishop & Co. and agreements already made practically dispose of these interests, their names having been inserted in the complaints as a precautionary measure.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury labored on the verdict until midnight Thursday, and at six o'clock, after breakfast were taken back to the jury room to continue their labors. Judge Estee was the first on hand to receive the verdict and E. B. McClanahan appeared for the respondents, while Mr. Dunne came into court just as the jury was brought in.

The jury was called, answering to their names as follows: J. T. Copeland, W. T. Balding, Stanley Stephenson, W. E. Skinner, Harry F. Davidson, J. G. Smith, W. H. Barth, R. D. Mitchell, W. C. Hollinshead, D. E. Whitman, E. F. Messman, John Callahan.

The verdict was then read as follows:

"United States of America,
"District of Hawaii.

"In the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Hawaii.

"The United States of America, plaintiff and petitioner, vs. the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, and Joseph O. Carter, William F. Allen, William O. Smith, Samuel M. Damon, and Alfred W. Carter, trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, and of the estate of said Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, et al., defendants and respondents.

"We, the jury in the above entitled action, upon the issues framed in said action between the above named plaintiff and petitioner and Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, and J. O. Car-

ter, W. F. Allen, W. O. Smith, S. M. Damon and A. W. Carter, trustees under the will and of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, defendant and respondent above named, find the following verdict, to wit:

"We find that the above named plaintiff and petitioner is entitled to have all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the tracts and parcels of land involved herein condemned for the uses and purposes set out in the petition on file herein, and to take, hold and acquire said tracts and parcels of land and their appurtenances in fee simple absolute, subject to existing leases, for the public uses and purposes in said petition set out.

"We find the value of all improvements on the property condemned in the above entitled action to be \$2,000 in United States gold coin.

"We find the value of the property condemned in the above entitled action to be \$50,737.50.

"As to that part of the property condemned herein which constitutes only a portion of a larger tract, we find and assess the damages which will accrue to the portion not sought to be condemned by reason of its severance from the tract sought to be condemned, and the construction of the improvements in the manner proposed by the above named plaintiff and petitioner to be nothing.

"As to that part of the property condemned herein which constitutes only a portion of a larger tract, we find and assess the benefits to the portion not sought to be condemned by the construction of the improvements by said plaintiff and petitioner to be nothing.

"D. E. WHITMAN,
"Foreman of said Jury."

Mr. McClanahan took formal exceptions to the verdict, and the jury was then heartily thanked for their faithful and laborious attendance on the case. W. T. Balding, a Hilo juror, was excused for the term, as was also W. C. Hollinshead, who stated that he has business on the other islands.

J. T. Copeland, who was such land stated that he could not serve, and he was also excused. The Court remitted the fine of \$25 imposed on F. G. Smith for tardiness early in the term.

DISMISSALS OF OTHER CASES.

At 10 o'clock stipulations were filed dismissing the case as against the Oahu Railway and Land Company, and Oahu Sugar Company, and the John II Estate.

Mr. Hatch, representing the defendant, agreed to the order of the court.

A lengthy affidavit was filed by United States Attorney Dunne, setting out in detail the correspondence which led up to the compromise. The answer of the railway company set up a claim of \$85,000 for the property condemned, and the terms of the settlement are given in the resolution passed July 24, 1901, which was as follows:

"Resolved, that a conveyance be made by this company to the United States for the consideration of one dollar (\$1) for all of that tract of land belonging to this company covered by the location made by the United States for naval and other purposes at Hahaione in the District of Hawaii, and for the right of way for the tracks and trackage of this company across said land and such tracks are now laid, and also the right to double said track across said land, until such time as the United States may provide at its own cost a new right of way forty feet in width for this company, and shall grade the same and lay a new track or tracks across the ends of the company's track cut off by said location, and shall furnish all material required for such work and shall

put such track or tracks in as good condition as the old are at the time such change is made, the equipment being in all respects equal to the present equipment, and shall construct the same upon curves and grades to be approved by the engineer of this company; said work to be done in such manner as not to interrupt traffic upon the company's road, and to be completed in all respects to the satisfaction of the company's engineer.

"And upon the completion of such new tracks this company's interest and right in said land to be taken by the United States as aforesaid, shall absolutely cease and determine."

This offer was approved by Captain Merry and his recommendation to the Department was favorably acted upon, as the following telegram shows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1901.—Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.—Mail following to Naval Station, Honolulu: Your suggestion in paragraph 11, letter 120, July 17th, regard to Oahu Railway Company land, is approved. Act accordingly. Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. W. HACKETT."

The Oahu Sugar Company's claim was for \$200,000, and after numerous consultations with Captain Merry and Mr. Dunne, the following proposition was submitted by Hatch & Stillman for respondents:

"Enclosed herewith find map and notes of survey of a piece of land along the southeast border of Ford Island, in Pearl Lochs, being the strip lying between the red border and the sea on the southeast side of the island as indicated on the map also herewith enclosed.

"The leasehold of the land which the government is seeking to condemn is worth at the very lowest and most conservative estimate, to the Oahu Sugar Company, the sum of \$300,000.

"Rather than have the land which the government is seeking to condemn taken over, the company would be willing to convey to the government, with charge, in so far as its interest in said land is concerned, the strip described in the enclosed notes of survey, being all the water frontage on the southeast side of said island. If the government will discontinue its proceedings to condemn the leasehold of the cane lands lying between the red and green lines on the enclosed map, the Oahu Sugar Company will convey to the government, so far as its leasehold interest goes, the strip of land described in said notes of survey, for a consideration of one dollar or any other nominal consideration which you wish inserted in the deed."

This was acceptable, and Captain Merry was ordered to make the suggested compromise. Attorney General Knox ordering the dismissal of the case. The order to Captain Merry was as follows:

"No. 4603. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Equipment, Washington, D. C., October 1, 1901.

"Sir:—Referring to your letter, No. 18, of the 11th ultimo, in regard to the proposition, copy of which was enclosed therewith, made by the Oahu Sugar Company in regard to lands on Ford's Island as proposed naval station.

"The bureau regards the proposition made by Messrs. Hatch & Stillman, attorneys for the Oahu Sugar Company, as more favorable, practically giving the bureau the absolute control of the north side of the channel between Ford's Island and the navy yard proper. The bureau therefore telegraphed you yesterday through the Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, as follows:

"Referring Bureau's telegram, September 17th, suspending condemnation Ford's Island land, bureau much prefers accepting Hatch & Stillman's proposition, which your letter, No. 18, September 17th,

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of Officers of Corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897:

"Section 2024. Every corporation not eleemosynary, religious, literary or educational, shall annually present a full and accurate exhibit of the state of its affairs to the Treasurer at such times as the Treasurer shall direct. The said Treasurer shall have power either himself, or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and to examine its officers, members and others touching its affairs under oath. The annual reports above mentioned, and the result of such examination, the Treasurer may in his discretion lay before the President and also publish. In case any such corporation shall refuse to produce its books and papers upon the request of the Treasurer or the commissioners appointed by him, or in case any of the officers or members of such corporation shall refuse to be examined on oath, touching the affairs of the corporation, then the Treasurer or the commissioners may apply to the Court of Chancery for an order to compel the production of the books and papers, or the examination of such officers or members of the corporation, obedience to which order may be enforced by said court, in like manner with its ordinary decrees and orders.

In conformity with the above law all corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending DECEMBER 31st, 1901, such exhibit to be filed in the office of the Treasurer on or before JANUARY 31st, 1902.

Blank Exhibits will be furnished upon application at the Treasurer's office.

I have this day appointed, Mr. A. B. SCRIMGEOUR as Commissioner to perform the duties required in above section.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Treasurer's Office, December 6, 1901.
2340-Dec 10, 17, 24.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.— IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hana Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahakauwila, of said Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hana Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands, it is necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.

W. S. EDINGS,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.
Attest: HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Toms, late of Kapa, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Keala, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MRS. ELLA TOMS,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Toms.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Ana Kamelamela Aina (w.) vs. Aina (ch.).—Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii:
To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Maui, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon Aina (ch.), of Hana, Island of Maui, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, and appear before the said Circuit Court of the June term thereof, to be held at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Ana Kamelamela Aina (w.), plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.

And you are further commanded to have you then there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, at Wailuku, Island of Maui, this 30th day of November, 1901.

(Signed) JAS. N. K. KEOLA,
Clerk, Second Circuit Court.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original summons issued in said cause, and that at the December term, 1901, of the Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii, the court ordered publication of the same, and a continuance of said cause until the next June term, 1902, of said court.

(Sent.) JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.
Lahaina, Maui, December 18, 1901.
2342—Dec. 17, 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14, 21.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Haleakala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice-President.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901.
2336.

It is believed that reciprocity contracts are doomed to defeat in the Senate committee.

HOME FROM HAWAII ISLE

Jared Smith Sees the Coffee Lands.

Jared G. Smith, chief of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experimental Station, returned Saturday on the Kinau after a ten-days' tour of inspection on the island of Hawaii.

The greater part of his time was spent in Kilauea and nearby territory, in visiting the coffee plantations, and he was given a cordial reception by the farmers in that neighborhood.

Mr. Smith was highly pleased with the coffee plantations in Hamakua and Laupahoehoe, and will no doubt make a report favorable to that industry to Washington on the next mail. The visit was made with special reference to the coffee industry on Hawaii, Mr. Smith acting on telegraphic instructions from R. G. True, who is in charge of all the Experiment Stations.

Mr. Smith also spent some time with the chicken raisers and gave them sound advice in order that they might remedy the prevailing chicken pox.

Just prior to his return on the Kinau, Mr. Smith visited Puna plantation. Speaking of this visit afterwards he said:

"Puna is the only real tropical region I have seen in Hawaii. One cannot have had a perfect view of a perfect field of cane until he has seen Puna. There is the great expanse of blooming cane, decked here and there with groups of tall coconut and breadfruit trees. It is characteristic tropical vegetation. It is exactly what we used to see in the pictures in the old geographical atlas at school. It is what we now see in modern scientific works on plant geography."

"It struck me that a beneficent Providence has always had that place in mind as a sugar country. Manager Campbell told me that it never rains in the daytime, but that rainfall comes in plenty, in quiet showers at night. This is remarkable and a feature of great value. The daytime is the working period of plants as well as of men, and beasts of burden."

"Plants do their eating all the day long and in the shadows of the night time they digest their food and rest. The plant differs from the animal only in the number of stomachs with which it handles the food. Instead of one or two or three, it has a million or so. Each individual cell does its work on transforming the elements of the air and the earth into various valuable compounds. The process is simple and wonderful. A green plant takes carbonic acid gas from the air and pumps up hydrogen through its roots from the water in the soil. These elements are converted first into glucose, then into sucrose, then into starch."

"The starch is stored up in the leaves of the cane stalk as long as the sunshine lasts. At sundown in Puna, the millions of cane leaves are stored and packed full of starch. When the sun sinks the subtle and delicate machinery of the cane stalk begins its work of digestion. The starch is transferred from the leaves to other portions of the cane stalk. It is converted into sugar, some of which goes to make new shoots, some to repair damages and much of it is stored in the stalk as a reserve food supply. Some of it goes at once into the formation of new leaves to make more starch to make more sugar to make more leaves to make more starch."

"The agency in all these operations is the living matter in the plant cells. It is the plant soul as Haeckel, the German philosopher, would say. It is directly comparable to the living matter in animals, and is the vital force in all life. The reserve supply of sugar in the cane stalk, which is the secret of nature upon which the great sugar industry rests, has for its purpose the sustenance of the new plant. It is an economy of nature, designed for the propagation and perpetuation of species."

ATHLETIC GROUND.

There probably is not another piece of ground within a mile of the center of the city like that which the Boys' Brigade has secured for athletic purposes. There was considerable enthusiasm Thursday night at a meeting of two hundred of the boys of this city, when it was assured them that in six months' time there would be a first-class baseball and athletic ground right in the heart of the city. The history of the movement to establish this recreation ground shows that the Board of Education found that they had two and a half acres in close proximity to their school at Kailuwa, and that to make it available for a first-rate playground, a large sum of money would have to be spent. They offered to the Boys' Brigade this piece of land under certain conditions which do not interfere with its purposes at other times than during school hours. The Board of Education's land, however, was not as big as was needed for such a purpose.

Another adjacent two and a half acres of the Bishop estate solved the problem, and after a great many preliminaries concerning leases, this fine combination of land, five acres in all, was secured for a term of years.

The conditions of the lease make it necessary to put the grounds in shape, which, of course, the management are only too willing to do. The place will have to be thoroughly ditched, as there has been taro and rice planted there until very recently. Then there is perhaps four feet difference in the grade from the upper to the lower part.

The difficulty, as with most difficulties nowadays, is a matter of money. If the Brigade had the money which they expect to get from the fire claims commission awards, they could handle the thing themselves, lacking this, the idea now is to let some other athletic interests in with them temporarily, provided these people will help to meet the expense. It is proposed to let the grounds out on certain days in the week to other organizations which feel

the need of recreation grounds. It should not be hard to raise \$2000 for such a purpose.

It has been suggested that there be some benefit athletic sports to help meet the expenses, and the Brigade will be glad to listen to proposals from any athletic club in the city willing to share the expense, as well as the privileges involved. The original idea of the Brigade was, of course, to fence the area and then grant permits to local clubs all over the city for specific afternoons, and as it will be possible for two games of ball to be going on at once, the athletes of the city could be pretty well accommodated in the course of the week.

It is understood that the boys themselves intend to do something toward raising money for the recreation ground fund.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily)

In the District Court yesterday W. J. Bissel, president and manager of the Washington Mercantile Co., and W. A. Gonsalves of the grocery firm of Gonsalves & Co. were fined \$15 and costs each for selling adulterated coffee without having the cans labeled "compound," as required by law.

Food Commissioner Shreve testified that he had purchased the stuff from a dealer named Nuniz and that it contained 15 per cent of chicory.

Mr. Bissel testified that the chicory was put up with the coffee on account of there being a demand for the mixture. He said that as a rule the Portuguese would not buy the coffee unless there were chicory in it. The failure to have the cans labeled "compound" was, he said, due to an oversight on the part of the consignees in San Francisco.

Judge Wilcox said that it was simply a technical violation of law, and he would impose the lowest penalty. He remarked that there was no reflection on either of defendants.

Manuel Gouveira, charged with headless driving, was remanded until Monday. Anderson and Kennedy, charged with vagrancy, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. They were found asleep on a bench in the capitol grounds, early yesterday morning.

Yesterday's arrests included: Goo Tan, leaving horse untied, fourteen Hawaiians, vagrancy; Inde, feeding a horse on the street; Antonio Rodrigues, truancy; Gong Wee, cruelty to animals; Jos. Kapule, drunkenness.

The fourteen Hawaiians were arrested by David Kaapa, at the corner of Kukui and River streets.

The police are investigating a robbery which occurred on Alakea street, early yesterday morning. A Japanese store was broken into and \$77 stolen. A Portuguese woman reported to Officer Devauchelle yesterday that her house at Kailuwa had been broken into and a gold ring and \$10 stolen. No trace could be found of the thief.

FOR SURVEY WORK IN THE ISLANDS

Prof. W. D. Alexander, head of the United States Geological Survey Bureau in Hawaii, who returned in the Sierra, brought back with him from Washington a large amount of information concerning the plans of the United States Geological Survey for these islands. An appropriation of \$20,000 has been asked by the survey department with which to commence thorough investigations in the group. The appropriation will be asked of Congress at its present session, and the probability is that the amount asked for will be set apart.

Under this appropriation valuable scientific investigations can be made here in line with the exhaustive work done by the survey in all parts of the United States. Professor Alexander was impressed with the high character of the men in the geological survey under the Department of the Interior and the coast and geodetic survey under the Treasury Department.

He does not believe that the department will do much for Hawaii for the present, as its attention is directed to the Philippines, where a majority of the best men in the survey service are now engaged. The question of whether this work in the Philippines should be conducted by the coast survey or the navy, led to a disagreement between the two houses of Congress. The coast survey finally won. The work is a great undertaking on account of the incorrect and incomplete Spanish charts of the archipelago.

Professor Alexander points to an achievement of the survey department just completed, which is a complete measurement of the longest line across the United States, accomplished by a perfectly organized system of triangulation with accurately chained base lines, giving a greater arc of the earth's surface than ever measured before elsewhere. The list compiled by Professor Alexander of the geographical points, places and objects in the islands was placed in the hands of the chief of the survey department in Washington, and will shortly be published. During his trip Professor Alexander attended the Yale bicentennial celebration, being one of the graduates of that institution.

INTERESTING TALK ON CHURCH AFFAIRS

NOT A STICK of the church property and not a dollar is involved in the merging of the Anglican church into the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States," said Bishop Willis yesterday evening in talking over the affairs of the Diocese. "There is but one transfer, and that is of the jurisdiction of the Anglican to the American Protestant church, nothing more nor less."

"An impression has gained strength in the islands, and especially among people who have not studied the matter, that the transfer of the property belonging to the Anglican church corporation will be an intricate affair. This is not the case at all. It is the simplest matter in the world, and the action taken recently by the Synod in adopting the amended charter to read 'Protestant church in the United States' from that of 'Anglican' and conforming to the American prayer book, has completely paved the way for the change that is to take place in

April next. The property owned by the Anglican church and held by the Synod trustees remains under the control of the trustees of the Protestant church in the Hawaiian Islands, in just the same manner as the property of the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic church passed into the control of the Anglican church in 1872, when I came here as Bishop."

"There is an important matter I should like to speak about. An impression has also gone abroad that the 'Anglican church' means the 'English church' or 'Church of England.' Merely because the word 'Anglican' is used it is thought to refer to the English church. This is a misnomer. The whole Protestant Episcopal church, whether it be in England, the United States or other portions of the globe is Anglican in the same sense that it is opposed to Romanism. When the King of the Hawaiian Islands sent an invitation to Canterbury to have a Bishop of the Church of England sent here to establish a church, I was sent. I found here the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic church, founded by Bishop Staley. It appeared to me that this title was misleading, as it gave the impression of being a branch of the Roman Catholic and not of the Church of England. When a charter was applied for after my arrival the title of the corporation was changed to the 'Anglican church in Hawaii.' The Hawaiian government granted such a charter, and 'Anglican church' it has remained and will continue so until next April."

"The 'Anglican church in Hawaii' is not actually a part of the Church of England. The Church of England has no direct jurisdiction over the Anglican church in these islands. How could it have? When the King of Hawaii sent his invitation to Canterbury, it was to invite ministers of the Church of England to come to this kingdom, as it then was, to establish a church based on the doctrines of the Church of England. England and Hawaii were separate kingdoms and the Church of England therefore had no right to exercise jurisdiction here, any more than it would in the United States. Hawaii was not a colony such as Australia, New Zealand or Canada. A comparative case in point was that of St. Augustine when he was sent out from Rome to England in the Sixth century. He was sent to a foreign country, the result being the establishment of a separate church there. It was just the same here."

"I was a Bishop appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom I look for my spiritual guidance, but the physical features of the church were different. The property accumulated here was the property of the Anglican church trustees, and as it passed from the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic church to the Anglican in 1872, so will it pass from the Anglican to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States as established in Hawaii, in April, 1902. It is all very simple. To show you how this is that we are a separate church corporation from the Church of England, one has but to follow the manner of our prayers. We prayed for His Majesty, King Kamehameha IV, King Kamehameha V, King Lunalilo, King Kalakaua, Queen Liliuokalani, the President of the Republic, and now the Governor of the Territory, following the political changes as they took place. Were we a part of the Church of England we would offer our prayers for King Edward VII."

"My plans for the future? Well, I can hardly say that I have any formed as yet. I may go back to England, but I would just as well like to remain here in the Pacific, for I have grown very fond of the islands. I have much work yet to do in preparing for the coming of the American Bishop. There is also the care of my personal property and many other things which necessarily prevent me from saying just what my plans may be."

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HALF A MILLION IN GREENBACKS

If anyone had happened to stroll into the treasurer's office at the capitol building yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, he could have witnessed the destruction of about a half a million dollars in greenbacks.

The money was part of an old issue of Hawaiian notes under the monarchy, and had never been in circulation. It was composed entirely of fifty and one hundred dollar banknotes in books, and altogether the pile represented over half a million dollars. The crisp greenbacks were placed in the cancelling machine and perforated so full of holes that even a blind man would not have accepted them as legal tender. The work was done by two clerks under the supervision of Cashier Henry Kapai, and the clerks were racing to see in how short a time they could destroy the little books which at one time represented such a large amount in cold cash. They averaged about twenty thousand dollars a minute.

There are still a number of these old Hawaiian treasury notes in circulation, and at irregular intervals one is presented at the treasury for payment. It is to render these old notes valueless that they were cancelled yesterday, with the same machine that is used in perforating all the old issues as they are brought in for redemption. This money would not have been accepted even if tendered as it did not bear the signature of the Minister of the Interior, but to avoid the possibility of some of the greenbacks finding their way out, and allowing an opportunity for forging the signature, it was thought advisable to destroy them. The money would have been burned, but as there is no authorization for such an act, the cancellation was decided upon instead.

SEARCH FOR LOST BOY

A Child Lost in Gulch Almost Two Days.

MAUI, Dec. 14.—On Friday, the 6th, a little Portuguese child, five years of age, named John Duarte, was lost in a gulch near Hamakua plantation and when found on Sunday, the 8th, had been without food and water for forty-two hours.

On Friday afternoon the little boy, in company with his twelve-year-old sister, went to this gulch a mile and a half below the plantation in search of wild tomatoes. About 6 p. m. the girl returned to the camp without her brother, who, being tired, had lapsed behind.

The parents, neighbors and police searched in vain all Friday night. Saturday Manager H. A. Baldwin, head tana F. A. Alexander, Deputy Sheriff S. E. Kalama and fifty plantation men and policemen made a thorough search of the gulch, which was overgrown with lantana, and of the neighboring cane fields, but to no purpose. That night the Deputy Sheriff stationed policemen in the gulch with lanterns, hoping the little lad would see the lights. On Sunday the Sheriff with thirty men renewed the search, which at noon was finally successful, the boy being discovered under a lantana bush. He was so hungry and thirsty that he fought for water and food, which were given him in small quantities.

His parents, who had been nearly frantic with grief, were almost wild with joy when the lad came home. The house was visited during the day by many plantation people of all nationalities.

TEACHERS MEET.

During the afternoon of the 9th ten teachers met in the Makawao school house for the purpose of holding the regular monthly meeting of the local circle. The program of the day was as follows: Life of Shakespeare and introduction to "Merchant of Venice," by F. W. Hardy, and introduction to the study of Botany by D. D. Baldwin.

At the next meeting Acts I and II of the "Merchant of Venice" will be read, different persons assuming the different parts, and D. D. Baldwin will give a practical lesson from Gray's "How Plants Grow."

SEEING MAUI ON THE RUN

During the past week Land Commissioner Boyd, accompanied by Sub-Agent W. O. Aiken "did" the whole of Maui by rapid transit.

On the 6th they made the start from Lahaina for Makawao; on the 7th they were at Ulupalakua, on the 8th at Kaupao, on the 9th at Hana, on the 10th at Keanae, on the 11th at Waikuku, on the 12th they returned to Lahaina via Kakaia, Honokahua, Honouliuli and Kaanapali. The Territorial Land Commissioner can now discuss and administer Maui land matters from personal knowledge.

ILLNESS OF W. F. FOGUE.

The many friends of W. F. Fogue, who has recently resigned the managership of Kihel Plantation on account of ill-health, are much alarmed concerning him. He is threatened with brain fever and is a very sick man. Dr. Dinegar is in constant attendance upon him, and no one is admitted to the sick room. From last reports his condition had somewhat improved.

SNOW ON HALEAKALA.

During the morning of the 9th a mantle of snow covered the summit of Haleakala, and on the day before there was an electric storm on the western slope of the mountain.

MISCELLANEOUS

On Tuesday afternoon the 10th, the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society met at the residence of Mrs. D. E. Lindsay of Pala. The construction of candy-bags for the coming Christmas tree for the S. School took up the attention of ladies.

David T. Fleming, who has been very sick at Pala hospital, is now recovering. His brother, John Fleming, who came from Honolulu to see him, returned during the early part of the week.

Postmaster James Anderson of Makawao is quite ill with a touch of pneumonia.

At Lahaina the grand jury finished its work on the 7th. The petit jury is still at work, but will probably finish by the 11th.

Weather: A strong Kona wind is blowing, a storm threatening.

HOMESTEADING FOREST LAND

Hamakua, Hawaii, Dec. 12.

Editor Advertiser: I notice that the Government is about to open up another large section of land, for homesteads. Now I would like to say a word in regard to this matter for I consider that this indiscriminate method of opening up land that should never be touched is likely to work a great deal of mischief before very long. I refer more particularly to the forest land, which is being depleted at an enormous rate, and which if continued will soon diminish the rainfall of these islands as much as to destroy all agricultural pursuits and leave nothing but a barren waste behind. Now there is plenty of land that can be utilized for homesteading without taking any of the forest land, which would answer for truck farming probably better than forest land.

At any rate if any one, and particularly the Commissioner of Agriculture, has not the welfare of these islands at heart they should stop to consider before it is too late. Yours truly

OBSERVER.

Senator Fairbanks has introduced a bill to make Okhama a State, and providing that the capital shall be located in a town called McKinley, in honor of the late President.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Hair. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BOX is often sufficient to cure the severest humors, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa: Depot: LEXWON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. PUTTICK CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
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Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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Also a lot of Juvenile Wheels suitable for Christmas presents.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
PERU	DEC. 24	PEKING	DEC. 27
COPTIC	JAN. 4	GABIC	JAN. 2
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PERU	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
PEKING	JAN. 25	DORIC	JAN. 21
GABIC	FEB. 1	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 8	PERU	FEB. 15
CHINA	FEB. 14	COPTIC	FEB. 22
DORIC	FEB. 22	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	PEKING	MARCH 12
PERU	MARCH 12		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 13.
Schr. Kenaukeuoli, from Paauilo;
8:30 a. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
Waimanalo; 10 p. m.

Saturday, December 14.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and
way ports; 3:45 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and
Molokai ports.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Ka-
paa.

Sunday, December 15.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from
Kauai ports; 3 a. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai
ports; 2:30 a. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai
ports; 6:30 a. m.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hilo and
Hamakua ports.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui
ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, December 13.
Ger. sp. Lita, Harris, for Portland;
10 a. m.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Honokaa
and Kukuila; 10 a. m.
Gaso, schr. Edipse, Townsend, for
Lahaina, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Na-
poopoo and Hookeana; 3 p. m.
Str. Kawaiiani, Dover, for Paauilo,
Kukui, Okaia, Hakala; 5 p. m.
Am. str. Tampico, Reed, for Seattle.

Saturday, December 14.
Br. sp. Euphrates, Davies, for the
Sound.

Monday, December 16.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koo-
lau ports; at 10 a. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai
ports; at 5 p. m.

W. O. Smith Talks
of Recreation
Grounds.

Editor Advertiser: The city of Hon-
olulu is growing rapidly in population,
and the demand for land for residence
and business purposes is increasing.

While at present there is somewhat
less activity in the demand for prop-
erty, the growth of the city is marked.
With the establishment of cable com-
munication and the development of
Pearl Harbor in the near future, Hon-
olulu is destined to grow and extend its
boundaries. A company is about to begin
the work of filling in the low lands ly-
ing between the harbor and Waikiki
and a large area of land suitable for
business purposes and residence will be
developed.

The dredging of Pearl Harbor and
the building of the naval station, and
the works and harbor facilities about
to be instituted there by the Oahu Rail-
road and Land Company will contrib-
ute very much to the growth of the city
in that direction.

Honolulu is no longer a village, but a
growing city. The volume of business
carried on here is that of a city of no
mean proportions. And with the devel-
opment of the commerce of this great
ocean and the vast countries bordering
upon it, Honolulu will become one of
the important points and seaports of
the world.

With this growth and development
greater responsibilities confront the
community. Among these is that of
planning for the proper laying out of
the new areas which will eventually
form portions of the city.

In a few years—it may be twenty-five
or fifty years—Honolulu will extend
from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor.
The tracts lying between the harbor
and Waikiki, and from Kapalama to
Pearl Harbor, consist largely of open,
unoccupied lands. Now is the time to
plan for the future streets, recreation
grounds and public parks. Careful
thought and attention should be given
to these matters. Later, after individ-
ual owners have made their own plans
without reference to any general plan,
or have parted with detached sections,
and ill-considered subdivisions have
been made, it will become much more
difficult, and perhaps practically im-
possible, to secure good results.

At present the need for recreation
grounds in localities which are densely
populated is very great. The number
of children and youth needing facilities
of this nature is already large, and rap-
idly increasing. The efforts of those
who have organized the Boys' Brigade
are most commendable, but they are
contending with great difficulties.

The best work that can be done for
promoting those things which make for
law and order is with the young. The
value of the persistent and great work
of those carrying on the educational
and religious institutions in the com-
munity cannot be over-estimated, but
these should be supplemented. Greater
facilities for exercise and occupation
during spare hours should be provided
for the active boys and girls.

It is already difficult to obtain suit-
able areas for recreation grounds, and
unless provision is made for the future
these difficulties will increase.

WILLIAM O. SMITH
Honolulu, Dec. 16, 1901.

DEEP SEA FISH

ARE NOT ON SALE

owing to the Kona storm which has
been threatening to envelop Oahu for
the past week, there has been a scar-
city of deep sea fish for sale at the
fish market and other places. The only
fish to be obtained there at present
are small mullet, obtained from the
protected fish preserves at various
places along the Oahu shore to Pearl
City.

None of the fishermen will undertake
to go out to sea either in the native
canoes or big sampans, owing to the
threatening weather. Most of them
fear that if they go out at night they
may be caught in the throes of a
storm suddenly coming upon them,
giving them small opportunity to reach
the harbor in safety. The sea has been
unusually rough for ten days, and
fishing under these circumstances is
not a very profitable business.

The price of mullet has naturally
gone up, although there seems to be
sufficient on sale to meet all de-
mands.

WILL STUDY
IRRIGATIONJared Smith's New
Mission in
Hawaii.

The irrigation of Hawaii is the next
study which is to occupy the attention
of the Department of Agriculture.
Jared Smith, on his return from Hilo,
found a letter awaiting him from El-
wood Mead, in charge of the irrigation
bureau of the Agricultural Department
at Washington, transferring him to
that service. His new duties begin on
the first day of January, and he will
work under the direction of the irri-
gation bureau for the first two months
of the new year.

Exactly what the scope of the study
of irrigation in this Territory is to be
is not disclosed in the letter from Mr.
Mead. Detailed instructions are coming
later, probably by tomorrow's mail.

The investigation will be scientific,
and will take in the methods of pump-
ing water on the small farms, and for
homes, though no doubt the methods
used by the big sugar plantations in
the development of their water supply
will receive some attention.

In the course of his investigations,
Mr. Smith will make a tour of the
other Islands, though his plan of cam-
paign has not been entirely mapped
out as yet.

His investigation will take in the best
methods of irrigation, the use of fuel
and machinery for the purpose, and
how the system in Hawaii may be im-
proved. Mr. Smith will continue in
charge of the work of the experiment
station, even though nominally under
the direction of the irrigation bureau.
This plan is adopted by the depart-
ment, no doubt, in order to save the
expense of sending a man to Hawaii
with special instructions to study irri-
gation, as Jared Smith is already on
the ground and can secure the same
information, as might be obtained from
sending an expert, and at considerably
less cost to the government.

WILL REPORT TO WASHINGTON.

On the steamer America, Maui,
which leaves for the Coast on the 20th
of this month will go forward to
Washington a very complete report of
various agricultural industries in these
Islands. This report was asked for
by Director True, who is in charge of
the experiment stations in all parts of
the United States, and is probably
compiled for the benefit of Congress.
In session. Separate reports are
to be made on coffee, growing, the rice
industry, fruit raising, taro cultivation
and vegetable farming. The report
was asked for by telegraph, so, evi-
dently the Washington department is
in a hurry to get it.

FAVORS COFFEE CULTIVATION.

Mr. Smith will report favorably upon
the coffee industry in these Islands,
as the result of his investigations in
Hawaii. He made a thorough investi-
gation of the Hamakua district, visit-
ing the Barnard, Horner and Lewison
plantations. In Oahu, Mr. Smith re-
ports that he found most of the coffee
plantations had been abandoned.
"There is a good deal of fine coffee
land on Oahu," said Mr. Smith yester-
day, "and there can be no doubt of
the success of the cultivation of coffee.
The only question is the financial one,
for coffee can be raised there, and the
finest in the world, too. A friend of
mine who has been all through South
America, was along, and said he had
never seen finer coffee anywhere. On
all these plantations the coffee was the
best I had ever seen, and the trees
were loaded down with the bean. The
coffee grown in the Hamakua district
is the finest in the world. The price
of coffee is so low now that it doesn't
pay, and the people on that island be-
lieve that the United States should put
a protective tariff on coffee, in order
to protect the industry here."

Mr. Smith spoke very enthusiastically
of both the coffee and sugar plan-
tations, and the general vegetation on
Hawaii. Particularly was he impress-
ed with the growing cane on the Coast,
and spoke of one solid field over sixty
miles long, which could be seen from
the Kilauea peak.

WILL GROW PISTACHE NUTS.

About eighty pounds of pistache
nuts have been received at the Tanta-
nus experiment station and will be
planted immediately. The nuts were
imported directly from France, and
Mr. Smith will attempt to grow the
fruit on prepared soil at the station.
The nut is bright green in color, and
is extensively used by confectioners for
flavoring candies, ice cream, etc. In
the United States it sells for from
\$1.50 to \$2.00 per pound, and if it can
be successfully grown here will prove
a very profitable industry for the Is-
lands.

By the latest steamer slips of Georgia
peach trees and Missouri grapes, and
of gooseberries and hemp seed were re-
ceived, all to be planted at the experi-
ment station.

THE MCKINLEY FUND.

Previously reported \$472.35

Grand total \$519.35

The outside districts are subscribing
generously to the fund, the best returns
thus far being from Kohala District,
Hawaii, and from Waimea, Kauai. Mr.
Gay of Kauai at first began receiving
contributions of any amount, from five
cents upward. When he was advised that
the fund amount for which a souvenir
certificate would be issued was fifty
cents, Mr. Gay kindly made up the dif-
ference. The latest list received by
Treasury Cooke are as follows:

WAIMEA, KAUAI
Laury Wright \$1.00
Anna Mochi 50
Maeau Yokotake 50
Okumu Yokotake 50
Yoku Yokotake 50
Gekko Yokotake 50
Gertrude Hildebrand 50
Lila Sato 50
Maeau Sato 50
Taei Sato 50
Maeuichiro Yokotake 50
Franklin 50
Kaiwa 50
Kazuo Kato 50
Kaulana 50
Virginia Souza 50
Awai John 50

Angelina Silva	50
Lena Blackstad	1.00
Koolani Kanihala	50
Jennie Aea	50
Manuel Silva	50
Al Kau Fat	50
Selche Yamase	50
Olga Blackstad	1.00
Alice Apao	50
Miss Quint	50
W. I. Wells	1.00
Kapepee	50
Lilla Wahapaa	50
Kalmuki	50
T. W. Mamala	50
Mer. Nui Keawi	50
W. Kuahlu	50
Otto Lihau	50
Malla Hokekika	50
H. I. Nawal	50
L. Nakapahu	50
M. G. Papa	50
J. Kalketiki	50
Kamekawaihili	50
T. Brandt	10.00
D. H. Kahaulole	5.00
D. B. G. Gardner	5.00
A. I. Spencer	1.00
E. E. Mahlum	2.00
A. Bomke	1.00

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu
Has Taken It Up—Local Testi-
mony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what fol-
lows? You are tired, aren't you?

You stoop over at some occupation.

You strain yourself lifting.

You walk too far, or ride too far.

You call this overexertion. You

cannot sleep when night comes.

Your back aches, your head aches,

often you ache all over.

Oh, you say it's because I'm tired

out. Now this isn't right. It's because

your kidneys are tired.

They can only do just so much, and

the lifting, stooping or straining has

retarded their action.

The heart has pumped the blood in-

to them faster than they could filter it.

The filter is overtaxed and becomes

clogged.

They try for assistance in the many

aches that follow.

Nothing starts the kidneys working

so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney

Pills.

We say so, and people right here in

Honolulu are endorsing it.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street,

this city, says: "For three or four

years I had the misfortune to be af-

flicted with an aching back. The pain

and discomfort this entailed on me can

be better imagined than described. I

have two children, and it was of course

difficult for me to attend to them

while oppressed with suffering. The

way in which I found relief eventual-

ly was by using Doan's Backache Kid-

ney Pills, procured at the Hollister

Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large

amount of good, as I now testify. I

should certainly recommend those who

have backache or any other form of

kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache

Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are

for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents

per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by

receipt of price by the Hollister Drug

Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents

for the Hawaiian Islands.

ORANGES AND LIMES
ARE IN DEMAND

People of all classes in Honolulu are
making an effort to secure orange,
lemon and lime trees, and the chances
are that so great will be the pressure
that instead of perfect development
of the best varieties the demand will lead
to a general setting out of seedlings,
which cannot give to the Islands either
a distinctive or a high class of
merchandise fruit.

Owing to the demand upon the Gov-
ernment Nursery for plants of various
kinds, the free distribution days, re-
cently, were cut down to two a week.

In the period between September 16
and December 3, however, there was a
total of 9,956 plants given out to people
who wished to cultivate the same. Of
this total, palms of various varieties
comprised 2,544, shade trees, which in-
cludes vines of various kinds as well,
4,785; forest trees, 1,728; fruit trees, 899.
Since this report the forest tree divi-
sion has been transferred to the Nu-
anu forestry division, where David
Haugs has taken hold of the station
in person.

Superintendent C. J. Austin, of the
Government Nursery said: "The prin-
cipal demand is for fruit trees, and the
small number simply shows that the
nursery does not have them to supply
to the people. The people who come
for fruit trees, too, ask for orange and
lime trees almost without exception. I
have not yet had an opportunity to de-
velop many facts which I hope to gather
in relation to the percentage of
plants from seed and the great demand
may render impossible the development
of the very best types of fruits. The
seedling must be budded to secure the
highest excellence, as the people are
not buying fruit filled with seeds when
they can get the Washington Navel,
which is seedless. All this will take
time and effort, and I hope to have
time to make an investigation of this
subject."

A COFFEE
CORPORATION

The Kona and Chicago Coffee Com-
pany was incorporated yesterday, with
a capital of \$50,000. The object of the
company is stated as follows: To
full power to buy and own lands, to
grow coffee, to buy and sell coffee,
both at wholesale and at retail, and to
fruits as may in the opinion of the
said corporation be deemed remunera-
tive as a business venture, and to man-
ufacture the same into preserves or
jellies or other preparations, and to do
the business in the Territory of
Hawaii and in all the States and Ter-
ritories of the United States and
America."

The incorporators are Gardner K.
Wilder, 100 shares; J. Cooper, 100
shares; Henry C. Birbe Jr., 100 shares;
George Rodiek, 4 shares; J. F. Hum-
burg, 4 shares; J. Cooper (trustee),
1,632 shares.
It is said that the green coffee will
be shipped to Chicago and roasted
there.

BOYD MAKES
HIS REPORTPlan to Conserve
Water Supply
on Maui.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd pre-
sented a lengthy and comprehensive re-
port to the Executive Council at yester-
day's meeting upon the results of
his recent tour of inspection on Maui
and Hawaii. His recommendations in
regard to the opening of large tracts
of land on both of the islands were
generally approved, and within a short
time the people there will have an op-
portunity to take advantage of the li-
beral Hawaiian homestead laws.

Mr. Boyd reported on the Papa lands
in South Kona, Hawaii, which will be
thrown open to settlers within a short
time. This tract is comprised mostly of
second-class pastoral and forest lands
and comprises about 1200 acres. In the
Kona district Mr. Boyd also visited the
farm of F. Buchholtz and was delight-
ed with what he saw. He is growing
apples, almonds and olives on the land,
and all of these are doing well. Some of
the apple trees are already bearing
fruit, and the olives and almonds are
doing finely. Mr. Buchholtz also has
planted a large number of rubber trees
and expects soon to realize on this crop.
He believes that growing rubber for
commercial purposes would be very
successful in the island as the plant
grows on bare rock almost.

Kona district, Mr. Boyd reported, is
having more rain than usual, which is
ascribed by some of the residents as
due to the thick growth of lantana in
that section.

In the North Kona district the home-
stead lands have already been platted
and one tier of lots is to be thrown
open immediately. This land is very
much in demand, as it is good sugar
land, and as soon as the roads are built
in that district all the homestead tract
will be opened to the public. In the
district of Ooma a tract of 3000 acres is
also to be divided up into 160-acre lots,
and there is already a great demand
for this property. Commissioner Boyd
reported also upon the investigation
into the forest lands in Kona. Forest
lines were decided upon, and will prob-
ably be between the 1000 and 3000 feet
elevations. The Eben Low and Ma-
guire ranches were both visited and
found to be in splendid condition, both
water and forest rights are being cared
for in a modern and systematic man-
ner.

The visit to Maui was taken up most-
ly with inspection of the forest lands.
Some of the forests have been almost
denuded by cattle, especially in the
Kona district, and it was decided that
when the leases expire in that district
they will not be renewed. Instead reser-
vations will be made for the propagation
of forest trees, as the water supply is
seriously threatened by the ruthless de-
struction of these trees. Mr. Boyd's
views for the care of the forests met
with hearty approval from Governor
Dole and other members of the Execu-
tive Council.

The Koolau water question was also
thoroughly investigated, and it was
found that millions of gallons were go-
ing to waste, while in some sections the
water could be used to much advan-
tage. Mr. Boyd reported that with mod-
ern conduits this water could all be
utilized and make possible many new
enterprises, sugar plantations and other-
wise. He reported in favor of con-
serving all the water now going to
waste in the Nahu district, where the
homesteaders might get the bene-
fits if some action was taken by the
government. He favors the leasing of
this water right one on each side of the
mountain range, and there are already
two applications before the council
from men who are desirous of leasing
the land, and conserving the water sup-
ply. Mr. Boyd stated that the leases
would be made only so that all inter-
ests, vested and homestead and planta-
tion, would be equally protected. The
cane planted by the homesteaders in
that district is now rotting on the
ground, and the government will try to
devise some plan by which in the fu-
ture such misfortune can be avoided.
Leases will be made probably to two
parties of the water rights.

In the districts of Keane and Wainu-
ene there is also land which is to be
given out under the homestead act.

Commissioner Boyd reported the
roads in Maui to be in much worse con-
dition than even on Hawaii and made
the greater part of his trip on a mule.
Definite action on this report will
probably be taken at the next meeting
of the Executive Council.

Neglected His Wife.

Katie Aukai, of Honolulu, has filed in
the Circuit Court an action for divorce
against Charles Aukai, on a general
ground of desertion. She states they
were married on June 2, 1887, and on
February 1, 1888, the defendant willfully
deserted her and ever since has contin-
ued the desertion "with total neglect of
all the duties of the marriage covenant
on his part to be performed."

Band Goes to Hilo.

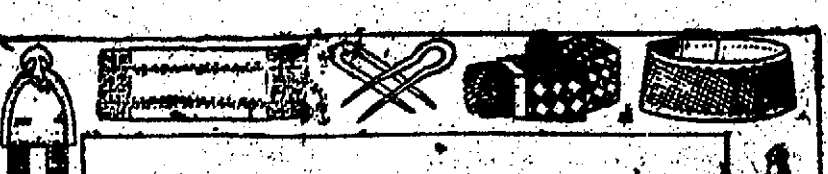
The band will play this evening at
the Hawaiian Hotel; tomorrow even-
ing, Thomas Square; Thursday even-
ing, Moana Hotel. On December 30th
the band will leave for Hilo to play
at the races, and will be back in Ho-
nolulu on January 10, 1902.

BORN.

CARTY—In Papahou, Hawaii, to the
wife of Franklin Carty, a son.

DIED.

ABBEY—In Kingston, New York, No-
vember 1, 1901, Mrs. Louise J. Abbey,
lately a resident of Hilo.



NOTIONS At Prices which will be
Attractive to every Woman.
Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.
Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece,
5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per
box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents
each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling
silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two
for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported,
5 cents per dozen.
Garner Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25
cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles,
6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins,
10 cents each.
Shay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment,
25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents
per pair.
WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.
Mail Order Dept. Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

Honest Wear for the Money
Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

That is What We
Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected
with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us
—you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices
is What Pleases Our Trade.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

HONOLULU
Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W.
PAGE WOOD, stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of
the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it
had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which
assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITH-
OUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhaus-